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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SONG.

BY ALFRED DE VIGNY.

Come, maiden, come with me to glide
All alone o'er the sea;
My lovely and portionless bride,
I only with thee.
My bark dances on the waters:
Like a bird on the wing
See its bright flag and its sail;
Think not 'tis tiny and frail,
For I am its king.

Let the waters be stormy or still,
We shall not sink beneath;
Let the winds rage round at their will,
And threaten with death.
The winds and the waves I defy,
No longer then wait;
No wall to imprison thee now;
No one to say nay to thy vow—
None with us but Fate.

The land?—it was made for the slave,
And for toil, day and night;
But the sea, for the free and the brave
Lies boundless and bright.
Each wave has a secret of pleasure;
It whispers to me
"Will be happy? love ever, but only
Fear not to be poor and be lonely—
Dare, dare to be free!"

—Temple Bar.

(FOR THE POST)

BARBARA'S STORY.

BY STORM BRADFORD.

How ceaseless are the charms of peasant village life to those who do not love fashion above simplicity, and shops and gaudy window exhibitions to walks through fresh fields and charming by-paths. It was my happy lot some years ago, to be thrown by accidental circumstances into a picturesque village on the Lac de Quatre Cantons, the richest in mountain scenery of any of the Swiss Lakes, and this peasant hamlet enjoyed the advantage of situation over any place on its shores, being on the middle basin, surrounded with lofty mountains; the Rhigi Kulm in front, the Brochserhorn towering in frowning majesty behind, while the Seelisburger Kulm stood defiantly to the right with its many peaks kissing the clouds.

Truly it was an earthly paradise and the people were honest, brave and peaceful, devoted to their native mountains and kind and hospitable to strangers—as much so as peasants can ever be. They always had a friendly nod and smile for you as you passed, and the children, bless their innocent hearts, when you met them on the mountain paths, kissed their hand, and laid it in yours. The very act was a bond of peace. You felt there was some one to love in a foreign land as you rested yours in return upon their heads, and gave them your blessing.

The Hotel, "Zune Mond" faced the Lake and a pretty landing where the steamers plying up and down often called, but seldom took or left any one, for to the majority of touristsit was quite unknown, being off the beaten track of travel, no railroad within many leagues, and of too primitive habit to be attractive, though that was to me one of its chief charms.

From my windows I never tired gazing upon the heavenly view—the lake and snow capped summits of the mountains became my heart's fondest treasures; b between them there were the grades of bold rocks, higher alpine pastures, pine forests, and below these, the smiling orchards and fields and studded throughout the chalets of the peasants, with their picturesque designs, and roofs held down by boulders. Around these hovered high up in the mountains, were pretty little gardens, filled with flowers and vegetables. In every window flowers and vines were growing from quaint boxes and baskets, and peeping through, you might often see the sweet face of some pretty maid, or chubby happy child.

Neatness reigned everywhere, and the costumes of the women were always fresh, clean and extremely beautiful. The short skirt was of some gay material, a waist of black, either velvet, or satin embroidered, over a white boddice, with large puffed sleeves. On their necks they all wore beads with heavy gilt, silver or gold clasps according to their circumstances, but alike in design. Some had coral of the palest and most delicate hue, that would well befit a Duchess. The distinction between the married and single was only in the head-dress; the single wore a comb of silver something like a large butterfly in their plaited hair, while the married had a sort of basket of scarlet material on the back of their heads with a long spear run through it,and in almost every case it was the youngest and prettiest who had the spear. It must have been a mild consolation to their single sisters, that for those worn in the hair, there were many put through the heart.

I had been told in Protestant Switzerland, that when I got to where Romanism prevailed, I would find the people indolent, thriftless, dirty and ignorant—indeed all the worst features of the Southern Italian Lazzaroni were depicted as a perspective not agreeable to contemplate. How prejudiced and unjust these remarks were, a residence of many months among them taught me. Cleanliness was certainly next to Godliness, and that their piety was sincere, I never had any reason to doubt; for people must feel what they profess, who are in church every morning at six o'clock, and take an hour after their hard labors of the day are over, for prayer and worship together.

The village church was extremely beautiful, large, of pure architecture, and adorned with several excellent paintings. Throughout the summer a more pleasant place for meditation could hardly be imagined, for the doors and windows were always open and the swallows flew in and out. Indeed there were many who lived there, during their sojourn, and had built their nests in various places over the clock, above the organ, and one family were living just at the arm of the cross above the High Altar. No one disturbed them, it must even have been a pleasure to the people to see them there; and have them assist in Praise to God; for I noticed invariably when the organ had played, they sang and flew about more delightedly than ever. The choir, composed of the village boys was really admirable and some of the sweetest natural voices I have ever heard have been among the Swiss peasantry. The church was always crowded during the hours of service, and even through the day you could seldom go in, without finding a few persons at their devotions.

It is a lowly spirit (deride it my Protestant brethren if you will), that takes people from the outside cares and distractions into God's house to pour out their hearts to Him. The sold idea of my own religion is that it can be done quite as well at the house through the week, but how few of the great mass of people and above all the poor, have any spot where they are free from interruption except in church. How few mothers of families, and they also have more need of religion to sustain them than others) who are not liable if they retire to their chambers for half an hour through the day, to be called by one or another of their children, for some want, real or fancied; by servants for things they have forgotten to ask for early in the day, or by visitors if they are in a station of life to receive or make calls.

The open church meets the wants of every class. It embraces in its expansive heart all humanity—there at least one is free, and what a blessing a half hour's freedom and communion with God is to many a heart bowed down—who can tell? We Protestants worship by a regular code of laws, that say we may only have the privilege of entering the church at fixed hours, and if they do not suit us we are branded as Infidels because we do not go. Narrow ideas indeed that try to enforce worship when it suits the rich and makes no provision for the poor.

In going to the church of which I write, I was always seated between the same women—one married the other single. The latter, though very plain, had such a sad sweet expression, that I grew unconsciously deeply interested in the face—the other younger and handsomer was her sister and unlike her in every respect, except her piety—for they were both devoted christians.

They seemed to look upon my sitting between them as a matter of course, for whenever I came in, they would be quite close together, they always separated, to let me in and we smiled and nodded, to each other as I took my seat.

Frequently during the service, the single one would sigh heavily and look sad as she said over her beads, and as we sat near a side door that looked out on the Lake, her eyes would often wander there and rest on its placid bosom.

One evening just before sunset I was taking a lonely walk through a pine forest when I met her—the first time I had ever seen her out of church—and she showed great pleasure at seeing me, so much so that I was induced to ask her, where she was going and on her replying "after her goats," asked if she would allow me to accompany her. Her delight knew no bounds, but she feared lest I should find the path steep and rugged, "and with your fine shoes" looking down at my feet, she was not sure if I could manage it. "The fine shoes" were good stout leather ones, but still a strong contrast to her wooden sandals strapped on with a bit of cowhide.

I was willing to undertake it and reaching the edge of the forest she lead me over paths looking down dizzy precipices, and scenes more than lovely. When we reached the place where her goats grazed, tended by a little boy and dog, it was indeed a gem of beauty. A rich alpine pasture, fresh as only these high pastures are and nearly a hundred beautiful goats of every variety of color and size eating, gamboling, and running to the very edge of the steep precipice. As the twilight was long and the clouds magnificent after the sun had gone, we sat down on the grass to rest and gaze out upon the scene.

The Lake far, far below us, was crimson with the glow of glory that fell from the setting sun and I could not help bursting into an exclamation of joy at its exceeding beauty. Her face grew sadder the more rapturous I became, and she said.

"Ah Lady that Lake has only shown you its fair side, but (and here she wept bitterly) it has dark and stormy faces too, and to me it has shown its fiercest frowns."

I did not question, as people always tell you as much as they want you to know, but I suppose I looked my interest, for she continued.

"Five years ago I was near my wedding day, with a good, brave, true-hearted maid, who had loved me and I had loved him from a child. He lived in the chalit nearest ours, and when we went up higher in the mountain every year with our flocks, his family always moved at the same time and we drove the goats along together, and had grown so a part of each other, that when he told me he had saved enough to buy us some furniture, and commence life together, it seemed to be quite natural and I don't think I said a word.

"I will tell the Priest, Barbara" said he, "my parents and brothers and sisters always said we were made for each other, and your people know that I have loved you for years and years, and always laughed (that is your brother did) because I would not smoke a pipe on account of it costing money that I wanted to save for buying cattle and more things for us. They used to say "why Fritz you'll be mighty rich some day and who will you marry?" 'I laughed' says he, 'and looked at you, and they knew it, though I never told them.'"

After the Priest talked to us, and saw we meant well and that Fritz's intentions were honest, he told my folks, and I commenced to get ready. My mother gave me sheets, pillow cases and towels that she had put away for her first daughter that married, and my father gave me a chest of drawers and a cow, my sisters and brothers dairy pans, blankets, chairs and other things so that I felt very rich. All the villagers said Fritz was a noble fellow and would never ill-use me, and on my honor, lady, he never said a cross word, or made a disrespectful action to me in his life. I had a white wedding dress, and he bought me such a pretty spear and as he showed it to me said, "Barbara I shall put this in your hair when you are mine, and if you are ever untrue to me, I will take it out with my own hands;" but oh! lady, the look he gave me showed he knew that could never happen.

The evening before the day of our marriage we went to church together, and every one shook hands with us as we went in and the Priest talked to us and told us how to act through life, and never to wrong any one and always to be true to each other. After service we came out and sat under the old elm, ("You see it there," she said pointing to the old tree, that spread its branches entirely across the road and into the churchyard, shading the graves of the sleepers, but which was very small from the height we looked down on it) and talked of our future and the joy we should have together for though we are only peasants we loved each other truly, as much I believe as fine ladies and gentlemen can love. Fritz had his arms around my waist and we were looking out on the lake, which was very rough, as a sudden storm of wind had arisen and the smooth waters were lashed into fury.

"Never let us have a storm like this in our lives, Barbara," he said to me, and at that moment a boat some distance out, containing a gentleman and lady capsized, and screams for help were heard.

Without a word he threw off his coat and jumped into the mad waters. Breathless I waited on the shore and saw him reach the scene, grasp the lady as she rose and bring her to land, then seize the gentleman by his hair, and just as he neared the shore sink with exhaustion. The gentleman managed to save himself but poor Fritz was out of sight. I raised an alarm, and men and boats put off speedily, but the storm grew so terrific, they were obliged to come back as no glimpse of him could they get.

The agony of that night I could never put in words. I knew he was dead—drowned—that I should never see him again, though every one tried to persuade me he would land somewhere and come home through the night. I strained my ears through the lashing waves and roaring wind to try to hear his voice—his step—but in vain, and when at dawn he was borne by four men, who had found his body washed up on the shore, some distance from where I last saw him—life was over—death and the grave were all I had for the day that promised me so much happiness God alone knows the agony of heart-breaks like these. Every hope was blasted, every light gone for me, but Fritz had done his duty. The Priest said his body should be placed in the church and there it lay for two days before the burial. The whole village shed tears over him, and the lady and gentleman he had saved came to see me and gave me a purse with a hundred sovereigns in it, and said I should never have to work as long as I lived, that they would always take care of me, and should take me to England with them if I would go.

This was very kind, but what was kindness to me without Fritz? They could not bring back to my desolate heart him, now gone forever. Noble soul! he never though but of duty, and in that home of rewards he now wears a bright coronet.

I try not to mourn but oh! dear lady if you have ever loved, you know that we cannot set our affections aside at will, and that time though it may heal wounds cannot make scars disappear, and they will remind us of sufferings we have endured. This lake so beautiful to you, is a dreadful scar to my heart. I never look at it without seeing my poor Fritz, struggling in its angry waters, and at last sink to rise no more. The money the gentleman gave me, I spent partly, for the monument in the church-yard to his memory, and the remainder with what they send me every year is put in bank, to found at my death a school to have the poor boys of my neighborhood educated in every noble virtue. I do not care to live in any way different from my people, who have always been good and kind to me, and when one has been brought up to work, they are far happier doing it. All I ask is for grace to live in this world, that I may be able to meet him I love, in another and better one, where we shall never again be parted.

This touching story she told me through tears and sobs, and concluded by saying she had asked her friends to lay her in her coffin in her wedding dress, with the spear in her hair, that Fritz might take her just as he was to have done, on the day after he died, for she was sure he was waiting for her on the other shore.

In the churchyard I saw again the monument, which had attracted my attention the first day I came, and about him to whom it was erected. I had had many wonderings, but never thought of associating it in my mind as in any way connected with my neighbor in church. The inscription it bore was the following—

"To the memory of Fritz Richter
A simple, true-hearted and brave peasant
Who was drowned in saving the lives of two
Persons on his marriage eve.
Out of the deep have I called unto Thee O Lord,
Lord hear my voice."

From that time we saw each other frequently, and I grew more and more interested in the pure character, the childlike simplicity of her manner and her deep sorrow. I walked often to where I knew I would meet her as she went for her goats, and many the pleasant tramps we had together.

The most melancholy pleasure I have ever known, was upon returning to this place after several years absence to find her on her dying bed, clasp her hand and hear her murmur "dear Fritz, I shall soon be with him."

His tomb was opened to receive her remains, and a sorrowing band of peasants stood around, and strewed flowers in the grave that was to her the gate of life.

LOUISE KELLOGG will sing with Nilsson in England—so they say.

PARIS correspondents write that "ladies of the great world were now at the balls a mourning toilette, composed of a black silk dress, ornamented with white lace and roses, and diamond tears in the hair." Overflowing grief in this style costs from five to ten thousand dollars.

TO A WAVE.

Dost thou seek a star with thy swelling crest,
O wave, that leavest thy mother's breast?
Dost thou leap from the prison'd depths below
In scorn of their calm and constant flow?
Or art thou seeking some distant land,
To die in murmurs upon the strand?

Hast thou tales to tell of the pearl-lit deep,
Where the wave-whelmed mariner rocks in sleep?
Canst thou speak of navies that sunk in pride,
Ere the roll of their thunder in echo died?
What trophies, what banners are floating free
In the shadowy depths of that silent sea?

It were vain to ask, as thou rollest afar,
Of banner or mariner, ship or star;
If were vain to seek in the stormy face
Some tale of the sorrowful past to trace;
Thou art swelling high; thou art dashing free;
How vain are the questions we ask of thee.

I too am a wave on the stormy sea;
I too am a wanderer, driven like thee;
I too am seeking a distant land,
To be lost and gone ere I reach the strand;
For the land I seek is a waveless shore,
And they who once reach it shall wander no more.

THE FASHIONS.

(From Courier's Street Salon and Shop.)

THE DOLLY VARDEN FEVER.

If it were not for the almost certain knowledge that the Dolly Varden fever would be of short duration, it would even at this stage be almost unbearable—we say at this stage, for bad as it is now, what will it be when the numberless yards of calico, lawn, organdie, grenadine and silk, which have been sold in the last few months, are made up into costumes, when the breakfast dresses, the afternoon and evening toilettes prepared for the various watering places bloom out simultaneously and with all the gorgeousness which belongs to this peculiar material?

WILL IT BE WORN IN THE STREET?

—that is, in the streets of New York and other large cities—is the question which ladies are asking each other just at present. We presume it will, for we think that there is no possible height that this insanity will not reach before it dies out utterly, and we hope forever so far as our generation is concerned. If it were only Dolly Varden dresses we might stand it without much flinching for the short period which they will have to flourish in, but alas! we have Dolly Varden hats, Dolly Varden collars and cuffs, Dolly Varden stockings, jewelry and dishes and Dolly Varden neckties for gentlemen, and probably before this letter appears in print as many more articles will be added to the list.

COSTUMES IN SOLID COLORS.

Side by side with the Dolly Varden dresses are the prettiest costomes in solid colors which have ever been exhibited. Silk skirts with cashmere polonaises of the same shade have been made so attractive that we fancy that this costume which American ladies have been slow to receive, will be to a considerable extent adopted. The most stylish polonaises are open in front, rounding away at the bottom, and very much bunched or paniered at the back. They are trimmed with lace of the same shade, or with bias bands of cashmere, piped with the silk which forms the skirt and headed by narrow standing ruffles of the same silk.

CAPES.

retain their popularity, but we should advise for dressy costume the tight-fitting polonaise or basque with a single cape, rather than the talma or double cape. These capes are made in various ways. Some, which are without fronts, fall in three Watteau folds at the back, others, which fall to the waist, both back and front, are made so that they can be worn plain, or they can be looped upon the shoulders under elaborate bows made for the purpose.

TRIMMINGS

which enjoy an especial degree of favor are white chene lace, and black and colored guipure polonaises for carriage or reception are made of the finest French cashmere, and trimmed with various widths of white chene lace. More quiet looking costumes have guipure lace trimming of the same shade as the material. Sometimes the back and the front of the waist, and the sleeves, are formed of alternate bands of the material, and of guipure insertion. The immense quantity of

INSERTION

which is used in this way is not laid over the material—it is set in, and without lining of any kind. This handsome trimming makes a very attractive garment, but as the width of the lace used is from one up to two and three dollars a yard, it will be too expensive a mode for general adoption. Ruches of the material when used as heading for flounces are sometimes trimmed with narrow lace, or they are fringed. Bias folds or two or three overlapping folds or a narrow standing flounce, are also used for headings.

FLOUNCES

remain a favorite trimming for the first skirt, but whether they are wide or narrow, the trimming must reach to the bottom of the overskirt or polonaise. A favorite style is two wide flounces, headed by some elaborate trimming of the material. This mode is especially handsome in costumes composed of two shades of silk. The lower flounce, which is made of the darkest tint, is turned up to form a two inch hem on the right side—the upper side being covered with pipings and folds of the lighter shade of silk; the upper flounce, which is the color of the skirt, is finished in the same manner with pipings of dark silk; the heading, which is sometimes very elaborate, combines the two colors.

THERE is a Dutch vessel now in Boston which is said to be ninety years old. She is built of teak and is good for another half century's service.

MRS. EMERY, of Indiana warns all women against her fickle, faithless husband who has deserted her. She says he may be recognized by a broken nose, which she demolished with a skillet.

A RHINOCEROS will cost you $100,000 or a pair of Bengal tigers $7000, if you are seeking for house pets in New York; but a beautiful brace of ostriches, now, can be obtained for $300. These are the quoted menagerie prices.

AN Oregon youth brought a suit for breach of promise against a young lady, but she pleaded that when she broke the engagement she gave him $12,50 and a bottle of "Florida water," as a compensation; and the jury considered that that was quite sufficient.

AGRICULTURAL.

GRAFTING GRAPES.

Dr. Houghton, of Philadelphia, says the most successful grafting of grape which he knows of was practiced a few years ago by Robert Cornelius, of Philadelphia. He cut the scions and packed them in damp sand in a cool place. When the grafting was begun, the wood was cut into pieces about the length of one joint, with a good bud at the middle. The pieces were bent, each with a bud on the convex part, the ends sharpened and pressed into incisions made in the vine—the graft being thus inserted at both ends, and waxed at these two points. A twine or wire ligature was placed midway between these two ends, to impede the descent of the sap. Wood half an inch or more in diameter was found best to graft into, and the work was done before the buds swelled. The lower end united first, the upper much later.—Wine and Fruit Reporter.

HOW TO RAISE ASPARAGUS.

A correspondent sends the following directions: Select a half acre of deep, rich loam soil, take pains thoroughly to pulverize it to considerable depth; give it twenty loads of manure or more, if you have it to spare, and plow the manure in. Prepare a bed of sufficient size in one corner to sow three pounds of asparagus seed in rows a foot apart, and take good care to keep the weeds out. Plant the remainder in carrots or some other vegetable and give the whole careful cultivation. In the fall gather your crop of carrots, which you will find more than repays all the expense incurred. Give your asparagus bed a heavy top dressing of stable manure. In the spring again give your half acre a heavy manuring; plow under; be particular and plow deep; pulverize the soil thoroughly with the harrow; lay out in rows three feet apart and into them transplant the asparagus plant, ten inches apart. After the first weeding give them a top dressing of salt—say about sixty-five pounds to the square rod, and more will not injure it. It is not only beneficial to the plant but kills the weeds saving a great amount of labor. The salt must always be used in the spring. Once in two or three years give a liberal top-dressing of superphosphate. Always buy your fertilizers of responsible dealers. If proper attention has been paid to transplanting, &c., you will now have 8,000 or 9,000 first-class plants of an article which is always saleable and will always bring a remunerative price. Of course the net profit will depend somewhat upon the location. If near a market and you give it a reasonable share of your attention, you should make clear of all expense, $150 yearly.

RADISHES.

A correspondent of the Chatauqua Farmer says:

Most people relish radishes as they come in so early, just at the time when they most crave fresh vegetables. The great point in their growth is rapidity. Those who have hot beds and a rich soil will have no difficulty about earliness and rapid growth. If planted late in the open ground and with poor soil they will grow slowly, be tough, hard, stringy and sharp-tasted; but planted early on very rich ground, and abundantly watered if the spring weather be dry, they will grow rapidly, be crisp and of mild flavor. The best way to plant is in drills, rather thickly, and thin out to two inches apart. After the first leaves are above ground, sprinkle soot, ashes or dust over them, to keep off the little black insects which pierce the leaves and destroy them. They don't like gritty food. Sow at intervals for succession. Plant the winter varieties in July or August. To the writer, there is no vegetable, excepting celery, that adds so much to the pleasure of eating as tender radishes in spring; and a good many share his taste. So let all plant a generous bed of them—not one of those beds so often seen, raised a foot above the level of the ground, hence, drying out soon, but flat on the ground. Rapidly growing plants require plenty of moisture, and the radish is one of them. The turnip and olive-shaped varieties are favorites with me; but every one to their own taste.

EARLY TOMATOES.

Notwithstanding the increased production of small fruits, and the fact that the season of tomatoes corresponds with that of blackberries, grapes, peaches, plumbs, pears and apples, yet your consumption is great, and early ones sell in our market for high prices. Because the season of ripe tomatoes, if they are grown entirely in the open air, is short, gardeners seek to extend it by forwarding the plants under glass, and by originating early varieties.

Although the seeds of tomatoes will live in the ground all winter, they require a warm soil to germinate in, and the young plants will not endure any frost: therefore we do not consider it safe to transplant tomatoes into the open ground in the climate of Rochester, until about the first of June. We seldom have frost here after the middle of May, but we often have cold, chilling winds, that very much retard the growth of young plants. As it is necessary to transplant them so late, it is desirable to have them as far advanced as possible when transplated. I am to have the first cluster of fruit buds nearly ready to open before removing them from the hotbed.

I sow the seed in a warm hot-bed during the month of March, or early in April. If left where sown, they grow up too tall and slender, and send out roots that extend far in every direction, but a small portion of which can be taken up in transplanting. To remedy this, I transplant once, perhaps twice, in the hot-bed, setting the plants three or four inches apart each way. Under this treatment they grow stronger, branch out, set fruit buds, and throw out numerous small roots, nearall of which may be transplanted, by proper care. My method of transplanting is this. An hour or two before commencing, I saturate the ground with water to the depth of the roots. I then take up with every plant about three inches square of earth, down to the manure. By stowing the plants carefully in large market baskets or boxes, and handling with care, they may be transplanted under a midday sun, without wilting enough to injure them. Last year I transplanted about a quarter of an acre in this way, in a very dry time, when the soil seemed almost destitute of moisture, without losing any from the effect of transplanting.—Country Gentleman.

A CAUTION.

Love hailed a little maid
Romping through the meadow;
Heedless in the sun she played,
Scornful of the shadow.
"Come with me," whispered he,
"Listen, sweet, to love and reason."
"By-and-by," she mocked reply,
"Love's not in season."

Years went, years came,
Light mixed with shadow;
Love met the maid again
Dreaming through the meadow.
"Be not coy," urged the boy,
"List in time to love and reason."
"By-and-by," she mused reply,
"Love's still in season."

Years went, years came,
Light turned to shadow,
Love saw the maid again,
Waiting in the meadow.
"Pass no more, my dream lover,
I can listen now to reason."
"Keep thee coy," mocked the boy,
"Love's out of season."

VARIETIES.

A TEXAS bridesmaid officiated barefooted.

AN English railway engineer and fireman have been sentenced to two months' hard labor for being dead drunk at their posts.

OUT of the fifty-nine Secretaries announced for the New York Grant meeting, every man of the first twenty is a clerk in Mr. Clews' bank.

A NIGHT clerk who was called up by a woman who wanted to buy a cent's worth of matches, in a Lowell drug store, politely told her to go where brimstone was free.

THE word "male," in connection with admission to the District of Columbia bar, having been omitted in the recently revised code, women have a right to practice there. The woman-women rejoice accordingly.

THE trestle work on the Broad Top Railroad at Stonestown, Bedford county, Pa., was completely destroyed by the high winds which prevailed on Wednesday last, 17th inst. The trestle work was nearly a mile long, and about ninety-five feet high.

THE following marriage notice appears in the New York Tribune: Martin—Holmes—Smock—Gulick—On Wednesday, April 10, by the Reverend Dr. Samuel D. Alexander Daniel Z. Martin of New Jersey to Miss Rachie F. Holmes, daughter of the late Francis H. Holmes of New York; and John Smock of New Jersey to Miss Emeline Gulick of New York.

A MAN once put on his gate a placard bearing the legand "No admittence." Two gentlemen passing by, one of them remarked, "I cannot understand how any one in these days of general education could do a thing like that." "Oh! it's all right enough," replied the other. "The man thought that the best way to keep the people out was to put an evil spell upon his gate.

MISS PIKE of Fifth avenue, New York, has just completed a doll for the Homœopathic Charity fair, which is unquestionably the most elaborate one ever made. Its cost is estimated at one thousand dollars, and its perfectness in every detail will be admitted when we announce that it possesses, among other extras, diamond earrings, cashmere shawl and tiny rubber overshoes. It will require an entire table for its exhibition.

IT is said that during the shocks of the recent earthquake in California, miners at work three hundred feet under ground were entirely unconscience of the disturbance at the surface, which rattled brick buildings into a heap of ruins. This would appear to support the hypothesis lately advanced that earthquakes are produced by electrical disturbances on the surface rather than by any internal agitation of earth.

AN improved life-boat was recently exhibited at San Francisco, the invention of a gentleman of that city, for which special advantages are claimed. The sides of the boat are of the ordinary construction, but it is provided with a movable bottom, so arranged that whichever way the boat is launched the bottom can be immediately fixed in its place. The moveable bottom is connected with the sides of the boat by canvass or other pliable water-tight material, and which, as soon as the boat reaches the water, can be forced down and sewed in its place.

A GENTLEMAN in Syracuse, blessed with a very jealous wife, gave her a lesson and himself a "good hearty laugh" the other day, by a very simple yet ingenious device. While his wife was away calling he cut from paper a couple of figures represented in the act of kissing. He put the paper in such a position that the light would reflect a life-sized shadow upon the curtain of the window that she would see on arriving, and awaited the result. He heard footsteps—then they paused, and were followed by a mad rush into the house, where the little affair explained itself and the story ended.

A GIRL of sharp wits in a western city discovered recently that her lover was about to take another girl to a ball. She thereupon bribed his hackman to permit her to take the reins at the proper moment, and instead of taking the pair to the ball-room, she took them several miles out of town to a dense wood, where she left them exposed to a pelting rain-storm—the young lady in a low-necked muslin dress, and kid slippers, and her escort in full party toggery and thin boots. Their situation was not comfortable, and they found shelter in a neighboring farm-house, where there happened to be an accommodating minister, and the two, being lovingly disposed by reason of their misadventures, were married. The other young woman now sits in sackcloth and ashes, brooding over her misadventures.

HORACE WALPOLE describes a scene as having taken place in Queen Anne's tiring-room which actually occurred in that of Queen Caroline, wife of George II, who dressed and transacted her morning worship at the same time, she, and her nymphs being in one room while the Chaplain, was alone in the next. Occasionally the maids closed the door, when Whiston, the Chaplain ceased to pray, and meditated on the mysteries proceeding within. This netled the Queen, who one morning finding that he had not proceeded with his devotions while the door had been closed, angrily asked why he stopped. Whiston replied: "I stopped because I do not choose to whistle the word of God through a key-hole."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 27, 1872

THE "Pap Feeders" is what they call the office holders who are to nominate GRANT in Philadelphia in June next.

Let us hear from the Pittsburgh POST. Is it for a Republican or Democrat for President? The question is a reasonable one, certainly.—*Commercial.*

Quite reasonable. THE POST is for a Democrat for President.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* blames GRANT "for the extraordinary muddle into which the courts have been brought in Utah, and it is no secret that he had acted against the judgment of Attorney-General WILLIAMS, who predicted long ago the result now reached by the decision of the Supreme Bench."

THE Republicans State Convention voted down a resolution in favor of amnesty, but the brilliant performance don't seem to take very well, and it is now proposed to cure matters by having some "brave words" in that direction passed by the Philadelphia National Convention. The Southern people will be at once caught by a paper resolve.

As members of the Constitutional Convention are to be elected next fall, how would it do for the press of both parties to refuse to support any man for the position, who is known to be opposed to a just libel law—that is, endeavor to defeat any candidate that is not in favor of giving editors an equal chance with house breakers and horse thieves! Who seconds the motion?

IT is very amusing to see how earnestly a portion of the GRANT Radicals are trying to prove that he is privately in favor of Civil Service Reform, and that his messages to Congress reflect his personal views. The discussion of itself indicates very strongly that GRANT has been playing the hypocrite in the matter.

INTERESTED parties are circulating industriously the assertion that Beaver county instructed its delegates to vote for Mr. M'CLELLAND for Governor. Such is not the fact, but on the contrary when such a resolution was introduced the convention refused to entertain it by adjourning. The delegates from Beaver are understood to be in favor of the nomination of Gen. CASS.

WE publish elsewhere a letter from the Hon. SYDNEY CLARK of Kansas to Senator MORTON, with reference to the Kansas bribery cases, and invite a careful perusal. It develops a state of rascality which is perfectly astounding, and should the Committee on Privileges and Elections accede to Mr. CLARK'S reasonable request, most extraordinary developments may be expected.

REPUBLICAN papers like the *Dispatch* are always on the winning side or at least get the winnings whoever may be beaten. The rule is to browbeat and get your man; if defeated, immediately praise and outmouth others in extravagant admiration. What matters if it is at the expense of consistency or propriety? The motto is to hold, if not to get the stakes at every hazard. We are told this pays best.

SOME of the Republican journals complain that the Democratic Press is abusing General HARTRANFT. The facts are that the most of the abuse so far bestowed upon him has come from Radical politicians and their newspapers. It was a Radical delegate in the State Convention that dubbed him "the EVANS due bill candidate for Governor." No, no, there is no use in Democrats abusing him—all that need be done is to reproduce the utterances of Republicans prior to and since his nomination by the ring.

IF anything was needed to demonstrate that Gen. CASS, above all others, is the gentleman that should receive the Democratic nomination for Governor it is the fact that several Radical HARTRANFT-EVANS journals are endeavoring to defeat his nomination by printing false statement, in regard to his standing in the oil regions and elsewhere. And we regret to find that at least one Democratic exchange reproducing one of these articles in the interest of another candidate. The EVANS Ring fear Gen. CASS and are working to defeat his nomination. They feel it in their bones that he can carry Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority.

NOTWITHSTANDING several of our Democratic exchanges, working in the interest of various candidates for Governor, have made unkind and uncalled for remarks in regard to one of the purest Democrats in the State, Gen. GEO. W. CASS, THE POST has yet to utter one word that can be construed as unfair to any gentleman yet named in that connection. It is opposed to conducting the canvass in that way. But we desire now to serve notice that if this kind of warfare is persisted in, as much as we detest it—there will be blows given as well as received. Certain "mistakes" made by at least one of the gentlemen named will be unearthed. We desire success and we want peace. We must have fair play, but if war is forced, the instigators will be accommodated.

THE DEMOCRACY NOT OPPOSED TO RAILROADS.

Gen. CASS being admitted to be unexceptionable as regards personal character and intellectual fitness, it behooved the few men of any mark in the State who are opposed to his nomination, to search as with a lighted candle for some plausible reason for opposing him. Having been the favorite of very nearly a majority of the convention of 1869, and his friends here having not only submitted gracefully to the postponement of his claims, but throwing themselves so earnestly into the contest that the Republican majority was decreased in this county fully one half, it was to be presumed that he would now have been met—where opposition must needs be—with a spirit of fairness; and that the Democrats of Allegheny county would have been presumed to have thus repeatedly urged the claims of an unexceptionable candidate—a Democrat without spot or blemish.

It has been discovered by some one with optics keen, that General CASS is a *railroad President.* His friends, of course, admit the truth of the charge; but they ask wherein consists the guilt of such employment. Is it proposed to tear up the rails of all the roads in Pennsylvania and return, *per saltum*, to the condition we were in thirty years ago? Are we to depend upon the old fashioned Conestoga wagon for the purposes of transportation, and to the stage coaches for our traveling facilities? If being the President of a railroad company, *per se* renders a citizen unworthy of having committed to him a high public trust, then it would appear to follow that the railroad must be an evil in itself. But if the railroad is, what every sane man knows it is, productive of vast benefit to the whole community, then it follows as a matter of course that the men by whose means it was built and by whose skill it is managed, are so far public benefactors. It just at this moment occurs to us that the people who make this objection to General CASS, most singularly omitted to press a similar objection to Judge PACKER in 1869; but in spite of the fact that he was not only the President of a railroad company, but in a great measure the owner of the road, they advocated his election with a zeal as ardent as it was commendable.

But our protesting friends are fearful that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania may possibly go back upon our time honored principles of opposition to corporations. Without doing more than merely hinting that the action of the State Convention in 1869 never received from any quarter such a construction, we deny flatly that the Democratic party is opposed to corporations. It has chartered corporations repeatedly, as the acts of assembly will show. Not a session of the legislature has occurred for half a century, in which such bills have not been passed. Men whose Democracy is without a stain, are at this moment stockholders and officers of incorporated companies all over the State. Why, such a position if engrafted upon our policy would destroy or drive from the State a moity of the wealth of our citizens. The great enterprises which modern progress in commerce and manufactures have rendered a necessity, would fail if such a doctrine should prevail. The Democratic party is not formed by an elective affinity of fossils; but includes within its pale men of enterprize and enlightened patriotism, who are as anxious as any of their fellow-citizens can be, for the development of the material wealth of the country; and where that development cannot be secured by individual wealth and individual enterprise, it is perfectly willing that the State should confer corporate powers upon those who associate together for such purposes.

Among the great enterprises which the Democrats of Pennsylvania have always favored, the building of railroads is one which has always been encouraged. Did its representatives oppose the incorporation of the Pennsylvania railrad, or of the Connellsville, or of the Ohio and Pennsylvania—now forming part of the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago road, of which General CASS is the President?

The editors whose whims we are combating seem to be ruled by some such fantastic reasoning as this: because FISK was a wrong-doer and a man of bad repute and FISK was the President of a Railroad Company, therefore every gentleman who is the occupant of a similar official position, must of necessity be just what FISK was in all respects. Now we submit that this is a palpable *non sequitur*; that FISK, was FISK; not because he was President of the Erie railway company, but simply because he was FISK.

We should be very sorry indeed, if the idea should become prevalent, that to be a Democrat a man would not only be obliged to act as a wheel horse to all progress, but actually, crab-like, go backwards for half a century, and close his eyes to all modern advance. Such is not the case. It is the duty of the legislative body which grants corporate authority, so to guard it, that while the recipients shall not be crippled by too sparing a grant; the public shall suffer no detriment by the gift of unnecessary or extraordinary powers.

If Gen. CASS, as a railroad President or as a citizen, has done those things which he ought not to have done; if in his personal or official character he is aught but the upright gentleman and good citizen we all in this community know him to be; let the gentlemen who oppose him say wherein he has failed to come up to the mark we have claimed for him; but let there at once and forever be an end to the miserable twaddle, that the owners of millions of dollars of stock, have for years placed that wealth in charge of a man who is alledged, simply because he was thus so largely trusted, to be unworthy of public confidence.

NOT SINCERE.

President GRANT is a candidate for renomination, and although he has the entire machinery of government at his command, and has used it more vigorously than any of his predecessors, to clear the track for himself, yet his friends will not rely exclusively upon machinery; a little buncombe must be manufactured outside for public consumption. The latest effort in that line, is a letter with the initials, U. S. G. attached, stating that hereafter "honesty and efficiency and not political activity" will determine the tenure of office. To this the *Gazette* triumphantly remarks "Brave words." The words are very fine and strikingly similar to those used by JEFFERSON; but unfortunately for our modern imitator, they are in his case only words, and words are cheap. The man who above and beyond all others has laid violent hands upon the constitution and laws, upon the usages of his great office and the proprieties of the station, in this regard, is the present incumbent.

With indecent haste he chose men for distinguished places, because they were related to him; in open defiance of precedent and practice, he selected others, because they had rendered him pecuniary benefits, in utter disregard of principle he invested with the robes of office; men who had been his military companions or who were only known as active politicians, but few, if any, on the Jeffersonian standard, honesty and capability. His words are one thing, his acts speak for themselves. Does any man suppose he would appoint a Democrat to office, however fit or respectable, if there was a ward politician of his own party, however low or unfit, who was an applicant for the places? Near at hand, as is the June Convention, which is expected to nominate him, the time is sufficient for his defeat, if the Republican party would dare to enforce a Civil Service Reform, by applying its requirements to those in office, and those seeking public favors. His brave words are not only meaningless but hypocritical, too thin to mislead, after four years experience of this pretender. The *Gazette* calls upon TRUMBULL and SCHURZ and GREELEY to cast their admiring eyes upon this last great effort of President GRANT, and reconsider the situation. They are solicited to pause after four years misrule and corruption, of gross assumption of power and extravagant waste of the people's money, and quietly subside, because upon the eve of the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, the man who desires it again says he will adopt a different rule from that which has marked his administration hitherto.

When there has been evidence of repentance; when he dismisses from the public service, his relatives who have proved to the world their incompetency and thousands of others, who are notoriously unfit, it will be time to consider his sincerity.

AT a Republican mass meeting held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening the following was adopted.

Resolved, That we deny the authority and condemn the policy of the late Republican State Convention in electing the delegation to represent the several Congressional districts in the next Republican National Convention, and, inasmuch as those delegates were selected under an apportionment bill which failed to become a law, and at best some of the delegates selected are not citizens of the districts which they have been chosen to represent, and believing, too, that the people who have an immediate interest should have a a direct representation in that convention, we, therefore, call upon the Republicans of Philadelphia to elect their own delegates by districts recognized by existing law, and strongly recommend as good taste and sound policy that all office-holders under the present National Administration be considered ineligible as delegates.

Col. ALLEMAN who offered the resolution said the delegation from Philadelphia is a disgrace and is sufficient to make every honest Republican blush. It is stated that because a negro has been selected among the delegates is the cause of the trouble. Before the meeting adjourned a resolution was also adopted demanding that the State Central Committee request the delegates to resign, and in case they refuse, to declare their seats vacant. What will Messrs. GRAHAM and NEALE do about it?

GEN. CASS IN BEAVER COUNTY.

In a resume of the candidates spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor, the Beaver *Conservative* of the 19th, says:

In this county, and especially among the business men who know him best, General GEORGE W. CASS has strong friends. He has the entire confidence of every man with whom he is acquainted. He is well known as a shrewd and successful business man, and is eminently fitted for the discharge of the duties as Governor. Perhaps no man in the State better understands its interests or is better qualified for looking after them. Of course, his friends are numerous in this county, and his nomination by the Reading convention would receive a hearty response from the Democracy of Beaver county.

The same paper says in regard to the action of the recent county convention:

A motion to instruct the Delegates on the candidate for Governor was offered and lost.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

Any day in the week, the reader of our Radical journals may be refreshed upon the never to be exhausted subject of protection vs. free trade. It requires no argument to prove that protective tariffs are of immense advantage to the manufacturer, it being self evident; but ingenious as well as forcible arguments are submitted and reiterated to demonstrate that the laborer shares in the benefits, and his wages are proportionate to the increased profits of the employer. We have been particularly impressed with this fine talk upon the eve of all important political campaigns, and we refer the readers of the *Gazette* to its simple and childlike simplicity on this head in Thursday's edition, in which an effusion from a student in the Western University, from the classic regions of Soho and of the rare Welsh name of JONES, which first appeared in a paper called "*The Working People.*" The improved condition of the workman in this region under the system of protection, is illustrated and highly commended by the *Gazette*. The following paragraph is a specimen, from which we do not dissent.

American labor is therefore dearer than foreign labor, and should it not be so? we ask. Certainly it should. Under our institutions the laborer is on a higher plane than in Europe. Relieved from the incubus of oppression from aristocracy, he realizes that he is a man, not a mere machine for others. He therefore aims at higher results than to merely keep body and soul together. He desires to save so as to procure a homestead, means for his own intellectual improvement, and self independence in old age. To accomplish these, he must have more wages. It is not for us here in the land of freedom and progress, to pattern the wages of our men after those of Europe. Let them rather pattern after us. Let us "level up, not down," dignify labor as it deserves, and we shall benefit, not only ourselves but all humanity.

But mark how hollow are the professions of a journal which prates so much about high wages, when in the same issue a commendatory notice appears of the efforts of Mr. REEVES, of the Beaver Falls Cutlery establishment to procure two hundred Chinese laborers, who are to work for thirty-seven and a half cents per day. Two hundred American citizens, skilled workmen and laborers, are to be turned out of employment, with all their families to beg or starve to make way for Chinese, who can subsist on a few cents worth of rice per day, who never become citizens, but take out of the country all their earnings after a given term of service. We presume as soon as the above establishment has successfully tested cheap labor, it will be introduced into all our rolling mills and other manufacturing establishments, which will then illustrate the fact that high tariffs mean protection to capital and free trade for labor.

What has the labor league to say to all this? Coal miners to the front.

JEWS AS A CLASS.

A few days ago the announcement was made that the President had granted the petition of certain American Israelites who requested that one of their race should be appointed American Consul at Bucharest with the view of exercising his official influence in favor of the persecuted Jews in Roumania.—*Commercial.*

This must be order No. 12, as order No. 11 denounced the Jews as a class as dishonest. Now he wants their votes.

BISMARCK AND FRANCE.

Late cable dispatches come laden with rumor's of a prospective renewal of the war between Germany and France. The scope and general meaning of the army bill lately offered in the French Assembly, and the speech of President THIERS with relation thereto, have been interpreted, it appears by Count BISMARCK, into threats of future vengeance against Germany, and as paving the way to eventual repudiation of the German war indemnity.

Whether this be the correct interpretation, or whether BISMARCK has purposely exaggerated the imminence of impending political events, it does not matter particularly, but certain it is that the German Premier does not intend to be caught napping, but means to take the initiative, and at once assume the position of advantage. No statesman in Europe knows better than BISMARCK the advantages which accrue from this kind of statesmanship.

The German *ultimatum*, which though not fully confirmed, still bears the stamp of reliability, is that the French army shall at once be reduced to a force of but 225,000 men, and that the entire French armament shall be correspondingly reduced. If this demand has really been made, a non-compliance therewith would undoubtedly be followed by war. The demand itself shows that the German war minister is far too asute to allow France to take a position which will enable her to assume the aggressive pending the settlement of the war indemnity and the entire confirmation of Alasce and Lorraine as part of the German nationality.

Accompanying the telegraphic summary of BISMARCK'S *ultimatum*, is the significant statement that unless the German demand is promptly acceded to on the part of France, the former power will feel it necessary to establish a French Government which Germany can trust. This means that the Presidency of THIERS must terminate, and a different form of Government take its place. Whether this means that NAPOLEON is to be restored, the Orleanists are to come into power, or the claims of some prince, more closely allied with the German dynasty, are to be advanced, of course, can only be determined by the course of coming events.

GRANT'S KU KLUX MESSAGE.

One of the most remarkable State papers of the current times is the message of President GRANT, delivered to the House of Representatives on Friday last, with reference to the so-called Ku Klux organization in South Carolina. It reads more like a satire upon his fatuitous administration, than an authentic document, emanating from the Executive Mansion.

For breadth of assertion it eclipses anything that MORTON or CHANDLER have yet dared to proclaim from the hustings, and is supported by infinitely less evidence, either assumed or real, than they generally manage to adduce in support of their fictions.

This message was called forth by a resolution of the House, passed on the 25th of January last, calling for all the facts in connection with the disturbances in South Carolina, and the reason why martial law was proclaimed in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Chester, Union, Laurens, Newbury, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield. In answer to this enquiry President GRANT professes to have information that in these localities there were combinations—

For the purpose of preventing the free political actions of citizens who were friendly to the Constitution and the Government of the United States, and of depriving the emancipated class of the equal protection of the laws. These combinations embrace at least two-thirds of the active white men of those counties, and have the sympathy and countenance of the majority of the other third. The, are connected with similar combinations in other counties and States, and no doubt are part of a grand system of criminal associations pervading most of the Southern States. The members are bound to obedience and secrecy by oaths which they are taught to regard as of higher obligations than the lawful oaths taken before civil magistrates. They are organized and armed. They effect their objects by personal violence, often extending to murder. They terrify witnesses; they control jurors in the State courts, and sometimes in the courts of the United States. Systematic spying is one of the means by which prosecutions of the members is defeated.

Here, according to the Presidential manifesto, supported by the testimony of the agents especially detailed for the manufacture of Ku Klux outrages, we have about nine-tenths of the white people of the South banded together for the purpose of murdering the minority on account of their political opinions. All their actions are controlled by oaths of the most cabalistic character, while all their deeds are the very quietessence of diabolism.

One would think that so broad an assertion, made by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, would be supported by the most indubitable evidence. But is this the case? The President after having revamped the stories which had been told him, thus adopting them, proceeds to tell the nature of the testimony upon which they were founded, as follows:

Most if not *all* of this information, except that I derived from the Attorney General, came to me *orally*, and was to the *effect* that said counties were under the sway of the powerful combinations popularly known as the "Ku Klux Klan," the objects of which were by force and terror to prevent all political action not in accord with the views of the members, to deprive colored citizens of the right to bear arms and of the right to a free ballot, to suppress schools in which colored children were taught, and to reduce the colored people to a condition closely akin to that of slavery.

And this, then, is GRANT'S excuse for violating the Constitution by the declaration of martial law in South Carolina. He received no official information, except a very meagre and palpably false statement from JONATHAN WILD AKERMAN, as to the alleged disturbances, but assumed dictatorial powers, upon listening to the *oral* statements of—whom he does not condescend to inform the House. We would enquire whether it is the legitimate custom for executive and judicial officers to proceed to the extreme limits of the law and even beyond the most plainly written provisions of the Constitution, without being officially informed, of wrongs and abuses committed——and in the manner prescribed by the law,—to inflict its penalties and punish those abuses?

Why did not dictator GRANT wait until the Federal Judges and the United States Marshals had informed him of the condition of affairs, before proceeding to transcend the extraordinary powers of an unconstitutional law? They were able to judge of the matters alleged in the message, and if nine-tenths of the white men of South Carolina were banded together for the purpose of murder, pillage and intimidation, they would undoubtedly have sent the President official notification of the fact.

But he preferred rather to take the *oral* statements of—whom? Of a hired band of political mountebanks and jugglers; of leprous mendicants traveling upon false pretenses; of men who were too dishonest to be trusted by their fellow citizens with office, and took this method of obtaining place by the aid of the bayonet. GRANT'S declaration of martial law aroused indignation in every patriotic bosom—the excuse that he gives for it will excite universal contempt. Following up this precedent it is only necessary, to put any State under martial law, for a few designing knaves and scoundrels to get the ear of the President, and it is accomplished, since he declares his readiness to take oral statements in preference to official reports.

In the case of South Carolina it is well known that just on the eve of the proclamation of martial law that the United States Judges and Marshals informed President GRANT that it was both unnecessary and uncalled for, and that the processes of the courts and the administration of justice were not interfered with. Why did he treat this official information with contempt? Why did he listen to the oral statements of characterless and irresponsible adventurers and violate the Constitution? Congress should demand of him an answer to these questions, and make his official head pay the forfeit. Upon the face of his proclamation, we demanded his impeachment in the name of the American people and in behalf of constitutional free government. Now that his shameless excuse is before the country, and adds a thousand new infamies to his usurpations, we renew that demand, and if Congress does not bring him to the bar of public justice and make him expiate his treason, then we shall conclude that it is the pliant PANDER of his ambitious schemes. If it be treason for a private citizen to levy war against the Government, how much more than treason is it for the President to trample under foot the Constitution which is the essence of that Government? This GRANT has done, and confesses that his only excuse therefor is the oral statements of irresponsible men, camp-followers and adventurers. Why should he not be impeached?

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The men who proposed the Cincinnati Convention, and have since worked it into shape, at no time declared against the Republican party. They revolted against GRANT and the leaders in his Administration. Finding the machinery too compact and perfect to defeat him in the regular and appointed manner; they resolved to hold a separate convention, and nominate approved Republicans, under the impression that the Democratic party would ask no questions, but surrender without striking a blow and march with a Republican leader and under a Republican flag. They seem to be satisfied that the encouragement a few leading Democrats gave the movement was sufficiently binding to transfer at any time the entire organization—depending upon its hatred of the present Administration as exceeding its love for its own life and hopes. This will prove as deceptive as did the promises of BEN. BUTLER to the men of the South who meditated revolt in the event of the election of a Republican President, to march at the head of a hundred thousand men to their aid. The Democratic party of the North was not transferred or moved a hairbreadth from its convictions of right and devotion to principle.

As the time approaches for the meeting at Cincinnati, some of the Liberals are throwing off their disguises and pronounce boldly. The programme does not contemplate permitting Democrats to again reach power. The party must go under, after it has given its strength to elect such Republicans as they may select.

The following from the Cincinnati *Commercial* furnishes the key note of the managers of the Cincinnati Convention, which may serve to open the eyes of those who may have been credulous enough to imagine there was anything like good faith intended:

We are told the three million Democrats are entitled to some consideration, and must be consulted, not insulted. That is very true, but the country must not be allowed to come under the domination of the Democratic party, and it will not be permitted to do so. There has not been a time since the Democratic party was in existence when its minority in all the important States was so certain as now. The people have lost confidence in the organization. The Democracy themselves have lost confidence in it. Take the Democratic party out of the way, and the beating of GRANT, as a matter of course, occurs of itself. Keep the Democratic party in the field and GRANT'S election is certain. This may be hard on the Democracy. It does not disturb us. But if the Democracy don't go into this Presidential contest, that, we are told, is an end of the party. To be sure it is. That beneficence is a part of the programme. We have no purpose, in making these observations, of insulting Democrats or irritating them, but rather of performing a friendly office in freeing their minds so far as possible from the delusions that oppress them.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY CASES.

Hon. Sidney Clark Tells What he Knows About Senator Caldwell—A Full Investigation Demanded—Not Half the Truth Yet.

Senator MORTON, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on Friday received the following letter from ex-Representative Sidney Clarke, who is in Washington city.

"SIR: The report of the Committee of the Kansas Legislature making charges of bribery and corruption against Hon. Alexander Caldwell, in connection with his election as United States Senator from the State of Kansas, having been laid before the Senate by the Vice President and referred to your Committee, and my own name having been connected with said report as a candidate for Senator, as I have good reasons to believe, for local political purposes, I have the honor to request that an opportunity be afforded me to appear before your committee, and to present such information now in my possession as will induce a full and fair investigation of all the facts in the case. The absence of important witnesses who had full knowledge of the manner of Mr. Caldwell's election, the refusal of other equally important witnesses to attend before the committee of the Legislature, the gravity of the charges made, affecting alike the integrity of the Senate and the honor of the State, and the wide-spread belief on the part of the people of Kansas that many members of the Legislature were bribed by Mr. Caldwell to vote for him, and the subsequent manipulation of the proceedings of the Investigating committee of the Kansas Legislature, and the attempted suppression of the testimony taken, would seem to require that an impartial inquiry should be made by your honorable committee. I beg leave to add that responsible and well known citizens of Kansas, who were not before the Committee of the Kansas Legislature, have informed me personally, that they know of the payment of large sums of money by Mr. Caldwell to members of the Legislature for votes, and that they are desirous of being summoned before your Committee to testify to the facts. The refusal of Mr. Caldwell to demand a full investigation of the serious charges against him by not asking that your Committee be charged with authority to send for persons and papers, has made it necessary for me to address you this letter, and to ask that you call the attention of your Committee to its contents. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] SIDNEY CLARK."

IN THE EVENING.

All day the wind had hovered along the lea,
All day the wind had swept across the plain,
All day on rustling grass, and waving trees,
Had fallen "the useful trouble of the rain."
All day beneath the low-hung dreary sky,
The dripping earth had cowered sullenly.

At last the wind had sobbed itself to rest,
At last to weary calmness sank the storm,
A crimson line gleamed sudden in the west,
Where golden flecks rose wavering into form,
A hushed revival heralded the night,
And with the evening time awoke the light.

The rosy color flushed the long grey waves;
The rosy color tinged the mountains' brown,
And where the old church watched the village graves,
Wood to a passing blush the yew-trees' frown.
Bird, beast, and flower relenting nature knew,
And one pale star rose shimmering in the blue.

So, to a life long crushed in heavy grief,
So, to a path long darkened by despair,
The slow sad hours bring touches of relief,
Whispers of hope, and strength of trustful prayer.
"Thery Ella leisure." God of love and might,
And with the evening time there will be light!

—(All the Year Round.

Relations of Civil Courts to Ecclesiastical Bodies.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday decided the case of Watson and others against Jones and others, an appeal from the Circuit Court for the district of Kentucky. This case, known as the Presbyterian Church case, argued at the last term of the court, arose on a bill in equity, filed by certain church members residing in Indiana, to enforce their rights in the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church of Louisville against the ruling elders of that church. At the time of the beginning of the suit the church property was in the possession of the marshal of the Court of Chancery of Louisville, in a suit to decide who were the ruling elders of the church, and this suit was begun after the refusal of the ruling elders to bring a suit in the State courts to declare the uses in which the property was held. The whole controversy sprang out of the action of the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church in respect of the rebellion and the abolition of slavery, which caused a rupture in the Synod of Kentucky, and the secession of a large number of churches and church members, who joined the Southern Presbyterian Church. The majority of the members of this church adhered to the Northern Church. The Circuit Court held that while the ruling elders, whom the State Courts had decided to be such, were trustees of the property, they must hold it in trust for the benefit of the majority of the members, and from this decree the case was brought here.

The opinion now delivered discusses the question of jurisdiction, and decides that although the property was in possession of the chancery court of Louisville in a suit to decide who were the trustees entitled to hold it, this fact did not oust the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court upon the present bill to declare for whose benefit those whom the State Court should decide to be trustees should hold it.

The opinion discusses very elaborately the question of the relations of civil courts in this country to ecclesiastical bodies' property, and decides that where ecclesiastical courts are recognized by any church organization or denomination as the proper tribunals to pass upon any ecclesiastical question, the civil courts must follow their decision, and ought not to attempt to inquire into its correctness, and that in this respect the English and Scotch authorities to the contrary have no proper application to this country. On this point the decision expressly overrules the doctrine recently enunciated by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Justices Clifford and Davis dissented on the question of jurisdiction, holding that in the state of the record the merits of the case were not necessarily before the court.

A Good Story.

In Washington City, recently, a genial young gentleman unwilling to omit recognition of an acquaintence at a wedding reception caught sight of a gray-whiskered, and rather stately person, and being satisfied by inquiry of his indentity, immediately edged along to his side.

"Good evening," said he, extended his hand with cordiality. "I am delighted to see you! I believe we haven't met since we parted in Mexico."

"I really fear," said the gray-whiskered magnate, "that you have me at an advantage."

"Why, you don't recollect? But then I was very much younger," said the other, "when with my father in Mexico."

"And, to tell the truth," said the other gentleman, "my remembrances of ever having been in Mexico are very indistinct."

"Excuse the question, said the young man, rather desperately; "are you not Sir Edward Thornton?"

"By no means. I am Judge Poland, of Vermont."

"A thousand pardons!" and the discomfitted youth moved away.

But a few nights afterward, at another reception, his eye was similarly caught, and the edge of his mortification having been worn off, he could smile at his mistake, and he accordingly made his way once more to the side of a gentleman with gray mutton-chop whiskers, and after a word or two on the weather and the scene, he suddenly said:

"That was an awkward thing of me the other night, when I took you for old Thornton."

"And who do you take me for now, may I ask?" said his companion.

"Why—why," said the embarrassed young man of society—"you told me you were Judge Poland, of Vermont."

"On the contrary, my name is Thornton." was the rather annihilating response; and the young man to this day calls it a case of diabolic quality."

The Marquis of Bute.

The Marquis of Bute, who was married Tuesday morning last in London to a daughter of Lord Howard, is one of the wealthiest peers of England. He inherited a princely property, and, during his minority, the accumulations were very great. He owns four magnificent residences, Mount Stuart, romantically situated on the Island of Bute; Cardiff Castle, built in the eleventh century, wherein Robert, Duke of Normandy died, after being a prisoner in it for 28 years; Dumfries House, Ayr, and London Castle, Kilmarnock. The Bute docks at Cardiff, entirely his property, are 65 acres in area, and cost upward of $5,000,000. He also owns most of the island of Bute, and other landed property of great extent and value. The title of the Marquis of Bute gives him a precedence of all but princes and dukes. The family motto is *Avito viret honore*. "He flourished in an honorable ancestry'" Lord Howard whose daughter the Marquis has espoused, is a member of the Catholic house of Norfolk, the oldest in the peerage of England. He is uncle of the present Duke of Norfolk, and has been in the British House of Commons. He is in his 54th year, and married twice, his second marriage taking place one year after the death of his first wife. The bride is in her 19th year.

Female vs. Male Cooks.

Male cooks are generally preferred where there is much work to perform, and where there are difficult and complicated dishes to prepare. No female cook has ever excelled as a pastry cook; a female may make some excellent cakes, but is deficient in variety or in complicated ones. In preparing certain things that require patience they are superior to male cooks; for instance, female cooks make better broth and roast meat better than male cooks, these requiring constant watching. They also excel in dishes that require much detail; but if detail and art are necessary at the same time, as in *pieces montees*, etc., they cannot compete with men. Twenty females could not do the work that six or seven male cooks do in kitchens of hotels or restaurants. For light and not too complicated work they are about on an equality; but when strength and precision are necessary, as in cutting and paring meats, cutting vegetables, making different kinds of pastes, a male cook does more work than three females, and does it much more accurately.

For a small family and persons having limited means, a female cook is more economical. Females naturally attend to details most minutely, and never waste the least particle. What is an enigma to me to this day is the difference that exists between the female cooks of this country and those of Europe. They are certainly the two extremes, as far as wasting is concerned.

Different countries have different habits, customs, etc., which come either from climate, religion, form of government, or other local influence; for instance, the female cook in England excels in system, in France she excels in small savory dishes; in Germany she excels in making everything go on as far as it is humanly possible; but here, I am very sorry to say it, she excels in nothing save in wasting. Wasting is carried on so far and so extensively in American kitchens that it will soon be one of the common sciences. [May Galaxy.

A Marriage Postponed.

At Elkridge Landing in Howard county, yesterday, there was some little excitement over an expected marriage, the banns of which had been duly published, between a young lady of Howard county, an orphan, but quite sixteen years of age, and a young gentleman of New York city, of legal age. The young man came on to fulfill his engagement; the young lady was ready, and all the parties interested repaired to St. Augustin's Catholic Church, where the ceremony was to be performed. A congregation of about one thousand persons assembled to witness the ceremony, but when it was about time to come to time, the guardian interposed his authority and forbade the solemnization of the rite, to the intense disappointment of the throng of spectators, as well as of the happy couple in expectation. It seems that the young lady will not be 16 years of age until November, and the law provides a penalty of $1,500 against the minister solemnizing the marriage of a minor under that age, though 18 years is the legal age for women or girls contracting marriage. A marriage license has been procured in due form at the clerk's office in Ellicott's City, but the priest, when forbidden by the guardian to celebrate the marriage, would not incur the risk or sanction an implied evasion of the law, and advised the parties to come to Baltimore for consultation with church authorities here. In Baltimore the young lady was advised to return with her guardian and if she still held to her intent on matrimony bent to apply for the removal of her guardian, as she had the right to do, being over fourteen years of age; but thinking this a slow process, both she and her intended husband propose to leave early this morning for New York where it is supposed they will be made happy.—Balt. Sun.

Counterfeit Wines.

The counterfeit wines for which Cette, in the South of France, is principally noted, are sherry, port, Madeira, Malaga, Cyprus and Lisbon—the last a kind of sweet sherry. It also exports a large quantity of what is termed Burgundy Port, principally to the United States. Cette likewise produces counterfeit champaigne, Alicante, Malmsley, Marsala, Sauternes, Hermitage and Rhine wines. During last year the exportation of imitation wines from Cette was close upon a couple of million of litres, or nearly four hundred and fifty thousand gallons, which was equivalent to one-third of its total export of wine. A considerable quantity of counterfeit wine of Cette is, moreover, consumed in France, more particularly sherry, Madeira, Malaga and Cyprus, so that there is little doubt that this fraudulent trade produces considerably more than half a million gallons annually. The better class of counterfeited wines go to England, which takes "Old Crusted Port" in large quantities, with a fair amount of "Fine Golden Sherry," and also a moderate amount of Madeira. The wines of an intermediate quality are reserved for Russia, Sweden and the north of Europe generally—the first of which take port, Madeira, Malaga, Marsala and Lisbon; while Sweden and other northern States take Sherry and Malaga. The counterfeit wines of the lowest class—including the worst Madeira and Sherry, the vilest champagne, the poorest Sauternes, the most worthless Rhine wines, Alicante and Malmsley—are all specially concocted for the American market, New York receiving what no other nation, save perhaps some of the South American States, would admit.—N. Y. Standard.

Children.

I like children—he said to me one day at the table—I like them and I respect them. Nearly all the truth telling there is in this world is done by them. Do you know they play the part in the household which the King's jester, who often had a very long head under his cap and bells, used to play for a monarch? There is no radical club like a nest of children in a nursery. Did you ever watch a baby's fingers? I have often enough, though I never knew what it was to be one. Did you ever see how they will poke those wonderfully small fingers of their into every fold, crack and crevice they can get at? This is the first edition—feeling their way into the solid facts of the material world. When they begin to talk, it is the same thing over again in another shape. If there is a crack or a flaw in your answer to their confounded shoulder hitting questions, they will poke and poke until they have got it gaping just as the baby's fingers have made a rent out of the atom of a hole in his pinafore that your old eyes never took notice of. Then they make such fools of us by copying, in a small scale, what we do in a grand manner.—[Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE SHIP BELLS.

The tall white ships pass on and on,
And waste upon the sea;
And o'er the billows' broken breast
Their bells steal back to me,
And break, in trembling, sobbing throng,
Upon the sands in dim, sweet song
Of riven melody.

And sailing o'er sweet fields of gold
And clouds, and summer blue,
Through slanting sun, and shadows dun,
The sails slip through and through.
And throbbing bells that tremble back,
Upon the fair ship's fading track,
The waves with echoes strew.

And still the ships go on and on,
Our gates of hazy grey,
As dreams upon the slumb'ring sense
Pass, unfulfilled, away,
And leave but memory's grieving bells,
That sob and moan, like ocean shells,
Ever and alway.

And thus our lives go on and on,
Like ships, unceasingly;
Thro' morning's gold and shadow's cold,
That check time's varied sea.
God grant that like the sweet ship bells,
The good that in my being dwells
May echo after me.

Personal.

(Washington Correspondence Boston Post.)

A good story is told of Grant, showing his wisdom in the matter of making appointments. He appointed a judge to an important court in the District. At once he was called upon by the other District judges, who represented the dense ignorance of the new appointee. One and all asserted that the novice knew no law.

"I'm sure that can't be so," said Grant, "for I am assured on the very best authority that he has been studying law for the last eleven months."

Another good and true story is told about how a certain Treasury clerk lunched with the Prince of Wales when he went abroad syndicating. One day in the streets of London this syndicator met the Marquis of Ripon, late Earl de Grey, Chief of the High Joints, and at once rushed into his arms, so to speak. "Delighted to meet your lordship," he exclaimed effusively. "Don't you remember me? I showed your lordship through the Treasury at Washington."

"Ah," said the Marquis, "charmed, I'm sure. Ah, much obliged."

"Not at all, not at all," the syndicator hastened to reply. "No trouble; so glad to meet you again. Where does your lordship live?" Here the Prince of Wales interposed, and thinking to bluff the enthusiastic American, said to the Marquis of Ripon.

"Let's go to lunch."

Before the Marquis could answer, the syndicator hastened to accept the invitation for himself, and followed the two, Prince and Marquis, into a fashionable resort and actually lunched with the heir to the British throne. Said heir not having drunk deeply of the typhus cup of poison, was not wrought up to that pitch when he would be thankful for the ability to lunch at all, so was not devoutly grateful for the meal. Not so the syndicator, who never fails, since his return to the land and office which begot him, to make delicate allusions to the day "I had that delicious lunch with Wales and Ripon, you know."

An Anecdote of Gen. Robert Toombs.

Toombs of Georgia, is one of the most gifted of all the erratic geniuses that America has yet produced. Like Tom Marshall and William Haskell, he is a natural born orator. Mr. Clay heard him make one of his political speeches at a mass meeting in Georgia, in 1840, and predicted for him a brilliant future. It is related of Toombs that, on one occasion, in the trial of a very important case before a Georgia jury, he by some strange absence of mind, got up and made a powerful speech against his client who was the plaintiff in the case. After he had spoken for nearly an hour, and was about to close, one of his associates whispered in his ear that he had made a mistake—that he had spoken on the wrong side. For a moment only Toombs was perfectly dumb-founded, and recovering immediately, he turned to the court and jury and said: "Now may it please the court, and you, gentlemen of the jury, I have in my remarks hitherto, attempted to give you all, and the very best, too, that can be said on that side of the case, and though it may appear at first blush a very strong case, yet I am confident if you will give me your attention a little while longer, I will be able to convince you that, after all, my client, the plaintiff, is entitled to a verdict at your hands. He then proceeded to overturn every position previously taken by him, exerting himself to the uttermost of his wounded ability to repair his mistake, and wound up with an appeal to the court and jury so thrilling, that he carried them by storm and triumphantly gained the case for his client. [Kentucky Yeoman.

Mysterious Mrs. Mason.

Donn Piatt gives in the Washington Capital a glimpse at the mysterious lady who has figured in the French arms sale business. He says "she has been commented upon and inquired about in the liveliest manner. She gives a color of romance to the dark transaction that piques curiosity to the furthest extent. Mrs. Mason is now in Washington. Many will remember a tall, well-formed lady, with a rather handsome face, lit up with bright black eyes, and framed in with raven black hair. She was quiet, modest and graceful in her ways, but evidently possessed of great force of character and certain fascinations of mind and person that influenced others. She is one of that sort of people well known at certain periods of history on the continent of Europe, who to the graces of the woman add the courage and vigor of a man.

Mrs. Mason figured extensively during the late civil war. A Southerner by birth, training and association, she gave her every effort to further the lost cause, and was honored by the confidences of such men as Beauregard, Johnston, and other Southern leaders, and her adventures when working for her friends would make a thrilling volume of romance. When the lost cause finally went under, she transferred her field of operations to Washington. We first hear of her in connection with the Cuban cause, and she is said to have inspired the resolution drawn up by General Dyer, authorizing the sale of arms. She was the confidential friend and adviser of Generals Gordon and Ryan and could frequently be seen in earnest conversation with General Banks, then as now, Chairman of House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

NOT one of the hundred girls belonging to the St Louis Normal School wears anything in the shape of chignons or waterfalls, or dresses made of any other material than calico. There are plenty of girls in town who would give a calico bawl if they were obliged to attend such a school.

THE father of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was, while at Wesleyan University, well known as a remarkable flutist and singer, and her mother was employed as organist and singer at the Episcopal Church in Middletown, Connecticut, for many years.

The Tax War In Pennsylvania.

A Washington correspondent who has been looking over some of the records at the capital furnishes the following:

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSURRECTION.

The next document is a letter from the District Judge of Pennsylvania, transmitted by Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, and bears date: "Philadelphia, March 11, 1799." It relates to the "daring combination and treasonable opposition to the laws" in Northampton county. The Judge announces his determination to bring the matter to a crisis through the Marshal. Accompanying this communication is one from the Marshal, showing how he tried to "bring matters to a crisis" in Millerstown. The whole letter is very interesting, and I regret I have not space for it. After recounting his experience in Nazareth and Bethlehem, he tells what happened in Millerstown.

"We (a Mr. Everly and the Marshal) then went to the house of Henry Shankweiller, where we found upward of fifty men, chiefly armed with clubs, prepared to prevent the execution of the law. Shankweiller was shown to me. As I advanced toward him he retreated into the midst of the crowd. I however arrested him; he refused to submit to the arrest. The mob swore that before he should be taken they would to a man fight till they died; that he should not submit. He swore he never would; he would die first. I explained to them the consequence of resisting; he swore he did not care if it cost him his life and all his property, even to the destruction of his family—he would not. Upon which Jacob and Daniel Schaffer, a young man by the name of Schwartz, who tore the the cockade from Colonel Ballist's hat, and many others whom I did not know, rushed on in the most violent torrent of abuse, threatening vengeance, particularly against Everly and Ballist calling to each other, 'Strike, strike,' all desirous that some one should begin the affray. I desired Shankweiler to quit those people, to keep them off. He desired them not to hurt the marshal, but Everly and Ballist, he said, were damned rascals. I informed him and his people that these gentlemen were under my protection; that I would protect them, and showed some little resolution, which seemed to strike terror into them, upon which they gave way and the gentlemen got out of the house. It is my opinion that if one single blow had been struck the whole of the rascals would have fallen on and we three should have been killed."

From the continuation of the Marshal's letter, it appears that a little resolution on his part did not continue to "strike terror into them." He subsequently retreated from the house, and on the following day at Bethlehem took several prisoners. These were subsequently taken from him by over a hundred armed men, cavalry and infantry—"the horsemen and officers of infantry marched up with swords drawn, the infantry with trailed arms," and the whole surrounded the house. After which they had a very lively parley, in which the bravery and wisdom of the Marshal, as recounted by him, was apparent, and the prisoners were finally given up. The Marshal closes his communication by saying that the insurrection in Northampton can not be put down without military aid, as the people intend to resist the law. On the 12th day of March, five days after the recapture of the prisoners from the Marshal, the President issued a proclamation warning the people to disperse, &c. The next document in the volume is an official copy of a letter dated March 20, 1799, from James McHenry, Secretary of War, to Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, turning over to him certain troops to be used under the command of Brigadier General Macpherson. Then follows the instructions from the Secretary, addressed to "William Macpherson, Esquire, Brigadier General," and this terminates, so far as this old volume is concerned, all record of the Pennsylvania insurrection. It may be going on yet for aught this book discloses.

Spring Novelties in Shoes.

The New York Shoe and Leather Reporter thus speaks in reference to spring novelties in shoes:

The latest news on fashions for shoes seems to be not only desirable, but almost a necessity in these days, when new styles are being brought out every month. It is a task of no little difficulty for dealers out of large cities to keep themselves posted in novelties which are constantly appearing, so that their orders may include not only the general style, but also the many pretty and ingenious devices that go to make ladies' shoes "things of beauty forever." The soles are being made broad, firm and thick, and the heels comparatively low and wide. An improvement so much needed, once sanctioned by the mandate of fashion, and we will have no more French heel abominations with the unavoidable weak, tottering gait, but a free, elastic step, as beautiful and graceful as the former was painful and awkward. There is no item of dress, perhaps, that is so much criticized as shoes; no item more important, and certainly none where comfort has been more sacrificed. The practical solution of the problem, "can ease and beauty be combined in shoes," has been accomplished in a measure this spring. the first innovation noticed is the Scotch welt walking boots for ladies, with broad soles projecting about an ⅛ of an inch beyond the uppers with low, broad heels; a plain shoe, with no attempt at ornamentation, but decidedly sensible, and one which in time no doubt will be adopted universally. A buttoned walking shoe of pebble goat, strong and supple, will attract attention by its style of finish. The triming is of pink kid, button holes in scolloped edge stitched by hand, heels finished with a row of highly polished copper tacks, with small heads, not larger than a pin's, invisible as far as preserving the shape is concerned, and greatly adding to the beauty. It is a noticeable fact that shoes are cut much lower than last season.

Somewhat after the style of the "Newport tie" of last summer is a garden shoe, called the "Metropolitan tie;" material French kid, lined entirely with kid, making the valne of the shoe inside and out the same, tied across the instep with ribbon an inch wide; height of heel 1⅛ inches—a plain, elegant shoe, and one that will undonbtedly be a favorite. A croquet shoe comes next of black glove kid, lined entire with white kid, a rosette of black ribbon, with buckle, relieves the severe plainness; material satin, with fancy bow of same; facings of white satin; heels wooden, covered with satin; suitable for home, full dress, or carriage shoe; retail price is $12. It takes from one-half to five-eighths of a yard of material to a pair. A rival of this shoe is one of heavy black silk, with trimmings of heavy blue kid; a dainty rosette of thread lace and silk, entirely unique in design. Bronze boots are no longer worn by people of refinement and taste. They have had their day, and they must give place to black, which is far more genteel. Black shoes are no longer stitched in white; simplicity in style seems to be in favor.

"ON THE PLEA OF INSANITY."

Of fashions—which forever rage
'Midst fallible humanity—
The foremost fashion of the age
Appears to be insanity!
Wherever a crime committed is
Unusually bad,
Its author thus acquitted is:
"Of course he must be mad!"

A scholar has a shrewish wife
Who little things complains about;
He gets enraged, and takes her life
By scattering her brains about.
He'd ne'er, had he retained his wits,
Have done an act so sad;
His studies overstrained his wits—
Poor fellow, he was mad!

A woman, dragged by passion down,
To hide her criminality,
Sowed poison broadcast through a town
With hideous prodigality;
By strychnine shed diffusively,
She chanced one luckless lad
To kill—which proves conclusively
That she, of course, was mad!

Brought up on mad Dick Turpin tales,
And sick for notoriety,
An idiot the Queen assails,
And horrifies society;
But when to tales he's read so oft
We nine more tails would add,
Again—it has been said so oft!—
We're told, "Poor thing, he's mad!"

Of Intellect's vast march we hear—
But this, I say unfeignedly,
The march of Intellect, I fear,
Is marching March aare-brainedly.
That "madness" is paronymous
With "sadness," seems the fad;
If so, why they're synonymous,
And every one's gone—mad!

The Rights of Some Women.

We have in mind two among the most agreeable women we have ever met, both in manners and general cultivation, who are fitted personally to adorn any drawing-room, and who can converse intelligently on any subject which may be broached there, but who are not in general society, in the town where they live, simply because one of them is a dressmaker and the other a milliner. Both devote their evenings to reading and study; they travel, they hear the best music, and are familiar with the best thoughts of the day; and to the few who are really acquired with them, they are valued friends. But they are not often invited—because nobody thinks of it. Can society afford to do without such women as these? And their case is not exceptional. It is true that there are scores of young girls in our shops whose breeding and whole appearance are very questionable, and who could not be received, at present, into public society. But do we hold out any inducements to them to cultivate themselves? Do they see that those in their position who have become refined and intelligent are any better off, socially, than themselves? Nay, may not they seem rather worse off, as having lost a taste for one kind of society, and failed to obtain admission to another?

But, it may be answered, we have church sociables for these very people. Yes, we have; and most of them are very poor affairs indeed. Would it do you much good, if you were a shop girl, to go once a month to tea at a church parlor, and be waited on with condescending assiduity by Mrs. Jones, who never speaks to you in the shop except to give an order? Or do you even care much for her kinder and more thoughtful neighbor, whom you always like to serve, because of her gentle ways, when she urges you to come to these sociables and "get acquainted," and never would think of asking you to her house for that purpose, no matter how unexceptionable your English and your dress?

Our rule is not so revolutionary as it seems. We *do* believe in an arrangement of society which shall permit the introduction of all worthy to to take a place in it; a society where, at least to those not native to it, the qualifications shall be refinement and intelligence. Some are in who ought to be out, no doubt; but this cannot be helped. It is for those who are out and ought to be in that we speak. [Scribner for May.

About Saving.

There is, perhaps, no one in this world more to be pitied than the poor man—the man who has got into the habit of saving until he saves from sheer delight in seeing his wealth increase, and of counting every dollar of expenditure as though its loss was something that could never be repaired. Yet it is the duty of every poor man to save something. The possession of a few dollars often makes all the difference between happiness and misery, and no man, especially with a family dependent upon him, can be truly independent unless he has a few dollars reserved for the time of need. While extreme carefulness as to the expenditure of money will make a rich man poor, a wise economy will almost as certainly make a poor man rich, or at least make him to a considerable extent independent of the caprices of employers and of the common vicissitudes of life. Nothing is more important to the poor man than the habit of saving something; but his little hoard will soon begin to grow at a rate which will surprise and gratify him. Every workingman ought to have an account in some savings bank, and should add to it every week during which he has full employment, even if the addition is but a dollar at a time. If he does this he will soon find the dollars growing into tens, and these tens into hundreds, and in a little time will be in possession of a sum which is constantly yielding an addition to his income, which secures him a reserve fund whenever one is needed, and which will enable him to do many things which, without a little money, he would be powerless to do.

Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs, (Olivia) publishes an article in the Washington Chronicle concerning the treatment of Mount Vernon, which cannot but attract the attention of Congress and the public. She makes the gravest charges against Miss Pamela Cunningham, regent for life over the estate, under the charter authorizing the "Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union" to purchase two hundred acres of that estate, including the mansion and tomb of Washington. She charges that Miss Cunningham has usurped all power heretofore centered in the Association, and states that Mount Vernon has become to all intents and purposes Miss Cunningham's private property for life; and, after this, gives the facts upon which these startling charges are based. She directly affirms that certain money given this Mount Vernon Association might as well have dropped into the depths of the sea. Miss Cunningham is represented as living in extravagant style, with a great retinue of servants, etc., her expenses paid to and from South Carolina, as well as for her fashionable sojourn at Cape May; and the writer asks why the large sum of $200,000 is being raised for Mount Vernon, when the estate is self-supporting, the steamer Arrow alone paying into the treasury $500 monthly. The arraignment occupies two columns in the Washington Chronicle, and has attracted general attention.

A NEW JERSEY watering place landlord announces that at his location "there are no mosquitoes."

VARIETIES.

A MODEST traveling agent requested an Iowa pastor to recommend his gas burners from the pulpit.

MRS. FRANKLIN, of St. Louis carved her husband with a butcher knife because he did not vote the ticket she preferred.

THE California Legislature has passed a bill that "religion shall neither be taught nor practiced in the public schools."

A NEW paper has made its appearance under the style and title of The Negro Gazette, Dr. R. L. Cromwell, editor and proprietor.

A NEWBURYPORT belle was so indiscreet as to swear audibly because her foot became entangled in a rebellious "skeleton."

A MAN in Oregon has sued to recover $5,000 from his parents-in-law for representing his wife strong and healthy when she has turned out sickly and peevish.

Out of seven divorces granted recently by the Supreme Court in Boston, five of the wives were named Mary, and four of the husbands named John.

A SOUTHERN paper tests our credulity with this: "A Florida negro ate two bushels of dried apples on a bet, refreshed himself at the town pump, and burst."

A NEW YORK reporter mournfully speaks of having seen "some of the loveliest ear-rings in the dirtiest ears imaginable, at the Faust matinee."

SOME one has challenged Weston to walk around the world. An account of such a ramble would merit a geo-graphic description.

BROTHER-IN-LAW CRAMER received but twelve favorable votes out of a poll of 300, at the Copenhagen Royal Club. War with Denmark is anticipated.

A YOUTH of ninety-one recently led to the altar a charming bride of one hundred and six. It is reported that they were married without the consent of their parents.

SWIFT justice was meted out to a man named McFalls in Philadelphia last week. He had committed an assault with the intent of robbing, and in seventeen hours thereafter he was committed to the Penitentiary for seventeen years.

AT New Haven, Conn., on Monday, 15th instant two boys, aged thirteen, quarrelled while playing, when one stabbed the other with a pocket knife, inflicting a wound which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Two guileless Iowa maidens induced jocose Iowa youths to go through the marriage ceremony with them, "just for fun." This done, the guileless females produced previously-prepared licenses and certificates, and the jocose individuals are now at liberty to repent at leisure.

WASHINGTON has a romance. 'Twas some thirty years ago that a pair of Down East lovers parted in wrath, and took different paths. The other day they met in the Treasury Department for the first time since their separation, the old flame revived, the animosity vanished, and a plain gold ring was ordered forthwith.

CORPULENT old lady: "I should like a ticket for the train." Booking clerk (who thinks he will make a joke): "Yes'm; will you go in the passenger train or cattle train?" Lady: "Well, if you are a specimen of what I shall experience in the passenger train, give me a ticket for the cattle train by all means."

LATE London papers contain the announcement of the Princess Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, who has opened a milliner shop in Bond street. The reason for taking this step is very frankly avowed by the Princess Pierre Bonaparte, which is simply to gain the means of which the revolution has suddenly deprived her, and to enable her to educate her three children who are described as "remarkable beautiful and full of promise."

IN the course of Divine service in a New Orleans colored church, Mr. Orsen ventured to differ with the pastor in regard to certain theological tenets. Being expostulated with by the sexton, he produced a knife and was proceeding to point out with that implement the heresies complained of, when the clergyman pronounced a hasty benediction, and, assisted by the whole congregation, bore the religious malcontent to the dungeon.

"Madam," said a husband to his young wife, in a little altercation, which will spring up in the best regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarreled and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance toward reconciliation?" "The best natured and wiser of the two, said the wife," putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with unction.

THE mails having for a week failed to come to time in an Arkansas town, the local paper says it has been forced to draw heavily on the almanacs for copy, and if communication with the outer world should be still longer cut off "we will be obliged next week to make extracts from the Bible, thus supplying some of our readers, at least, with matter entirely new to them."

THE following bird law might be digested by mischievous urchins who are given to cruelty: "No person shall at any time kill, trap, or expose for sale, or have in his possession after the same is killed, any nighthawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin or starling, or any other insectivorous bird, or rob the nests of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale, and for each nest robbed or destroyed."

"LAN" narrates how Mlle. Nilsson sold flowers at the Homœopathic Fair in New York. He says that as each victim would come up, Nilsson would say: "Can I sell you *une fleur de passion, Monsieur?*" "O yes," said the victim—"a dozen——" "and I weel pean et in your *boutonniere?*'s "interrupted Nilsson, as she caught hold of his coat lapels and commenced pinning it in—the passion flour. "How much shall I pay?" asked Brown's Boy. "O, fife tolor for desse verree rare *fleur de passion,*" replied Nilsson, with a smile which drew out the poor victim's soul, heart and depleted pocket-book.

MONSIEUR DE PARIS, the headsman of France, is dead! He made his exit from life's stage on Good Friday. Death gave him but a short notice. He was, when returning to his house in the Boulevard Beaumarchais from hearing a *Stabat* at St. Eustache, taken suddenly ill, and died some moments after, just as he reached home. He had beheaded 139 persons during his lifetime, and he took a pride in his thorough knowledge of his business. In point of thoroughness—to compare small things with great—he was in his way a Moltke. It was his practice to attend Velpeau's lectures to make himself acquainted with the exact locality of that point of the spine described by French anatomists as the *nœud vital*. He obtained the position of public executor of Paris against 552 competitors. He had a fixed salary of 9,000 francs a year, a "gratification" of 150 francs for every execution, an allowance for cabs and calves, and for coffee and brandy on the mornings on which he exercised his odious calling.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 27, 1872

THE *World* says if a man of the type CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is nominated at Cincinnati the Democracy would spontaneously adopt him. We are not so clear about the spontaneous part.

FORNEY is still sobbing over the nomination of the candidate of the EVANS gang for Governor, and quotes from his files before the nomination in which he says: "If utterly reckless politicians are allowed to rule in State and city, even the GRANT locomotive will stop."

HARTRANFT may be defeated in October, and if he be, a disaster as significant as Sedan awaits GRANT in Pennsylvania in November.—*Phila. Post.*

A timely notice to the EVANS Ring, which has been a power in this State in the interest of GRANT, to put their houses in order and prepare for "disaster."

HENRY WARD BEECHER is in favor of opening public libraries on Sunday. We hope this will go some distance in quieting the religious scruples of a number of good people hitherto opposed to the measure. If there is a day in the week when such places should be made free and inviting, it is Sunday.

THE New York *Times* wants the people to "Count the Cost." They have been trying that for the past several years, but the cost is so great that even the mind of a professional arithmetician cannot grasp its full extent. But the people have to pay the cost of Radicalism, whether they are able to count it or not.

THEY brought out a new play in the Gaiety Theatre, London, on the First of April, entitled "Shilly-Shally." It is now authoritatively stated that GRANT intends to add it to our bill of direct damages, and present the same to the Geneva Board, as it is a palpable and flagrant infringement upon his Civil Service policy.

THAT was a huge joke in Congress on Tuesday. The proposition to exclude lobbyists from the House of Representatives. The Radical majority could not last six months without the lobby. It would be about as sensible to let loose a shoal of sharks on the Desert of Sahara, as to talk about running a Radical Congress without a full lobby. "It can't be did."

OUR venerable cotemporary has a new dictionary, revised and edited by the distinguished Dr. BILLINGSGATE. Its last year's one is entirely worn out hurling epithets at THE POST. The new edition contains such choice literary *morceaus* as these; "reckless disregard of truth," "lies", "liars," "fools," etc. Toward the middle of August our cotemporary's columns will become opportunely cool and refreshingly flowery, judging from the April buds.

AN Administration journal, in the white heat of its wrath against those Republicans who are going to the Cincinnati Convention, says: "These men have been nursed and *enriched in office by the Republican party*, and now, like the veriest ingrates, turn against it with drawn knives." If that does not make them return to the flesh pots of the Administration Egypt, they are indeed beyond all hope of redemption. After the manner of EPHRAIM of old, they are joined to the idols of Porkopolis, and GRANT will have to let them alone.

ONE point or difference between President GRANT and Senator SCHURZ may be thus related: Some time ago General GRANT was charged with being a defaulter to the United States Government and that there was some truth in the statement was shown conclusively by the fact that he was made to disgorge five thousand dollars, but retained the interest on the same from the time of his Mexican campaign. A few weeks ago Radical organs charged that Senator SCHURZ was also a defaulter, but an examination proves that the boot is on the other leg—the Government is in debted to Mr. SCHURZ. Now how would it do to compel GRANT to disgorge the interest of the principal he acknowledged that he owed the people of the United States?

WE are aware that the majority of the Republican voters of this State are opposed to the HARTRANFT-EVANS-ALLEN ticket, and would gladly see it withdrawn. But we do not think that will be done. The Radical Ring managers know how dangerous it is to "swap horses while crossing a stream," as Mr. LINCOLN used to say. We hope that no change will he made in the ticket. The Democracy will take special delight in beating the one now in the field. They could beat any other one that might be put up, but this one they are particularly anxious to defeat; consequently, we deprecate any and all attempts at a change. It is a little too soon in the campaign yet for the Democracy to open their heavy guns on HARTRANFT, EVANS, ALLEN & Co., but in due time the ball will open. In the mean time we hope that the Radical Ring managers will see that all the candidates "stick."

GRANT AS A LOCAL DABBLER.

"Now let the heathen rage!" Col. A. K. MCCLURE has drawn the curtain upon the second act of the Philadelphia political drama. When the ballot-box stuffers, ruffians and officially protected thieves of that metropolis counted him out of an election, they retired to their dens and rioted upon the spoils of their mercenary campaign as of old times, little dreaming of what was to follow.

But they did not understand their man. The special election for Senator in the Fourth District was only the skirmish before the battle. When the rattle of the musketry was over, MCCLURE opened upon the stronghold of the enemy with his heavy artillery, and drove the garrison out pell mell. The glaring corruptions of the Radical Rings, with their hired bands of scoundrels, were completely exposed and Mr. GRAY, GRANT'S candidate for Senator, was forced to make a hasty exit from his ill-gotten seat, and seek the congenial society of his shoulder-hitters and ballot-box stuffers.

Though badly demoralized by this vigorous onslaught of Col. MCCLURE, the Radical Ring leaders fondly imagined that the war was over, and were willing to conclude a treaty of peace on any terms. They wanted to be "let alone," and cried *peccavi*. They reckoned without their host, however, and some one, more timorous than the rest, undertook to catechise the doughty Senator from the Fourth District. Was he in favor of GRANT'S re-election? And if not, why not?

This moved the Colonel to rise to an explanation—and such an explanation! It depilated all questioners of the GRANT gang. Never did GRANT himself, in the palmiest days of his tanning operations, remove the hirsute covering of a cow-skin with quick-lime so rapidly as Col. MCCLURE made "the hair fly" in his letter, which we published yesterday.

In speaking of the contest for reform at the time of the special election, "I could have pardoned the President's personel, official and malignant hostility to the Reform movement in that contest," says Col. MCCLURE, "on the ground that men had deceived him by their appeals for party organization; and I might have excused it also on the ground that a Senator had no right to do a wrong to his constituents because the President saw fit to *degrade* his office by *interfering in a local contest*." And again in giving his reasons why he opposes GRANT'S renomination and re-election, he says:

> The question had then ceased to be political in any sense consistent with justice. It became a mere question of testing the common honesty of those who were called upon to act, or who assumed to act, in the matter; and the *administration of President Grant on the head and front*, the bulwark and shield of the men who struggled in desperation to commit a double fraud upon the people of Philadelphia, by perpetuating the dominion of the rings, rounders and repeaters in our municipal affairs.
>
> While a few of us were laboring day and night, after the election, to prepare the evidence of fraud in form for the consideration of the Senate, the *command came from the President* that there must be *no investigation*, and there was not a *plunderer* about the State House dens who did not *plume* himself because the *edict of power* had gone forth to sustain the fraudulent return awarded against the people.

Then it was that the GRAND Senators armed themselves with the party lash to compel every recusant member to do the President's bidding, while "officials direct from the throne" overrun Harrisburg to stifle all investigation, carrying with them the threats of vengeance coined by GRANT himself; until, in the plain and unmistakable language of Col. MCCLURE, "but for the manly action of Messrs. Col. DAVIS, STRANG and BILLINGFELT, the *repeating, ballot-stuffing, false counting, perjury* and *rioting* of the Fourth District would have been *strengthened for fresh triumphs* over the people of Philadelphia, *by the positive protection given them by the President of the United States*." Thus, by GRANT'S unseemly interference with a local election in Philadelphia, the matter has been made one of national moment, and the double-shotted guns of MCCLURE are trained upon the postern of the White House, and its grim, unsociable, cunning and ambitious inmate is called upon to come forth for parley if not for surrender.

It might be asked why GRANT should have personally interfered to prevent an investigation of the frauds in Philadelphia? But that is easily answered. Once break the power of this Ring of ballot-box-stuffers in Philadelphia, and the Democracy would sweep the State by from ten to twenty thousand majority. GRANT knew this; the Philadelphia Radical Ring knew this; every procurer of the party in the country knew this; hence from the very throne itself issued the edict that the investigation should not take place. When he is a candidate this fall, GRANT expected, in the graphic words of Col. MCCLURE, that the Custom House, the Postoffice, the Navy Yard, the Arsenal and the Revenue offices would vomit forth their repeaters, their perjured election officers, their leaders of gangs of rounders, their sciened ballot-box stuffers, and their expert forgers of returns, and thus give him a majority in the Keystone State. No wonder, then, that he feared an investigation which would break up this system of fraud.

Now, let GRANT and his organs and apologists come out and answer to the whole country for this conduct toward Philadelphia, and against honest elections everywhere, for what he would do in Philadelphia he would seek to accomplish in other cities and localities. Let this dirty dabbler in local politics justify his conduct if he can. Is there still a profounder depth of degradation to which ULYSSES S. GRANT can sink the Presidential office?

A PRETENDER SQUELCHED.

Mr. ABBOTT, who for the past six months has been setting up pretensions to a seat in the Senate from North Carolina, had his hopes totally crushed on Tuesday last, when that body, by the very decided vote of 42 to 10 decided that he had no right to a seat.

We confess that we were somewhat surprised at this vote of the Senate—not that we ever believed, or thought any intelligent man believed, that ABBOTT had even the shadow of a claim to a seat, but because the United States Senate has grown so much in the habit of committing outrages upon the rights of the people at GRANT'S behest, that we were fully prepared to hear that the majority had voted to admit Mr. ABBOTT, notwithstanding the fact that he had no more right to ask admittance to the Senate than any other pretentious claimant who might present himself from that State.

In admitting Mr. ABBOTT, the Senate would not have departed from the fixed policy of the Radical leaders—that of keeping Democrats out of Congress upon the most puerile pretexts—but in rejecting his claims, the majority of the Senate have indeed taken a "new departure," and one hardly to be expected of them. It is now pretty certain that Gen. RANSOM, the Democratic Senator elect, will be admitted to his seat, and the State of North Carolina will be represented in the higher branch of Congress. That his admission to a seat will be delayed by quibbles is altogether probable, because the Administration Senators are exceedingly miserly in surrendering the seats in the Senate to the rightful owners and the choice of the people.

The next thing in order will be to pay Mr. ABBOTT'S expenses for carrying on his ridiculous contest for a seat in the Senate. These will aggregate from fifteen to thirty thousand dollars, and Mr. ABBOTT will go home to his "constituents" in the pineries with a surplus of at least ten thousand dollars, and look around for another opportunity to make a raid upon the public Treasury.

It strikes us that it is about time that these carpet-bag and scalawag pretenders from the South met with a rebuke befitting the occasion. Upon every imaginable pretext they go up to Washington and lay claim to a seat in one or the other house of Congress, generally without any shadow of right whatever. It has been the habit hitherto, if it was necessary to bring the Radical majority up to a certain point, to admit enough of the pretenders to do it, and send the others home with a gratuity of five or ten thousand dollars, to enable them to plunder successfully in some new direction. If a few of these perjurers and thieves were sent to the Penitentiary, instead of being listened to by Congress, the effect would be salutary, and go a great distance in restoring tranquility to a distracted country.

GEN. CASS IN BUTLER COUNTY.

The Butler *Herald* of last week contains a communication from that veteran Democrat, Hon. SAMUEL MARSHALL, who a year ago was elected Associate Judge by 920 majority and this, too, in a county that usually gives four hundred on the other side. The Judge says:

In your issue of April 1st 1872, either the editor or some scribbler for your paper, warns me very emphatically to vote for Gen. Cass, at the ensuing State Convention—"first last and all the time," for the reason that the County Convention has so instructed, thereby throwing out an intimation that I might not be true to Gen. Cass. Now you, Mr. Editor, as well as the entire Democratic party of this county, well know that I have been a Cass man "first last and all the time" at the two last Gubernatorial Conventions; yet I have never said to the General or any of his friends, that I could or would carry this county for him.

Our County Convention was not fully attended, and the reason for it you are well aware. Mr. Bard informed the Convention that he sent the notice to the *Herald* in time for at least two weeks publication, yet it appeared but once, and then many of the *Heralds* were not received in this section until the very day designated to select delegates. Many think it a trick on the part of some one connected with the *Herald* to fix up things to suit themselves—and claim the credit of carrying the county for Gen. Cass.

There were fifty-one votes in the convention, of these I received forty-five and the editor of the *Herald* six, and the instructions mentioned were given at my own request simply to encourage the General's friends elsewhere. I do not doubt but that the editor of the *Herald* is a friend of the General, I know he should be. For my part I have been a political friend of Gen. Cass, because I believe him to be the most competent and available man in the Democratic party for Governor, and have thought so for the last six years as shown by my votes and acts in the Conventions.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL MARSHALL.

The editor of the *Herald* adds to the above that—

"We shall have something to say in regard to the subject of this communication next week."

The same paper has the following in regard to the gubernatorial question:

Beaver county has instructed her delegates to the State Convention to vote for Mr. McClelland, at present Congressman from the Lawrence district, for Governor. We presume this is intended as a compliment, for hitherto the Democracy of Beaver has been in favor of General Cass. We have always understood that Mr. McClelland was in favor of the nomination of General Cass, and we so announced it a few weeks ago. If, however, he is not, but seeks the nomination himself, we are forced to say, that his policy is not marked by that shrewdness for which we have always given him credit He is a young man, and it would afford us pleasure to admit him to the gratification of laudable ambition at the proper time, but he should be careful not to estrange from him by "hot haste" the friends of General Cass. It is dangerous ground to tread on.

The *Herald* is mistaken in regard to Beaver county instructing the delegates for Capt. M'CLELLAND. A motion was made to that effect, but the Convention refused to entertain it by adjourning. The report telegraphed throughout the State by an indiscreet friend of Mr. M'CLELLAND to the effect that Beaver county had "unanimously instructed for him for Governor" is rediculously false and calculated to injure that most worthy gentleman with the friends of General CASS.

THE COMMERCIAL HAS THE FLOOR.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* now in Cincinnati, picking up items and getting the lay of the land, writes as follows:

> The free traders who began this reform movement and gave it all the life on which it has traveled, look ugly at the possibility of an old Whig like DAVIS and a protectionist like CURTIN stealing their thunder. What is called the intellectual delegation at Cincinnati will be against DAVIS, and either for TRUMBULL or his alternative, ADAMS. It would even prefer BROWN. This delegation is composed of the college boys who edit the New York *Evening Post* and the Springfield *Republican*, and free-traders like HENRY D. LLOYD, MAHLON SANDS DAVID A. WELLS and HORACE WHITE. If CURTIN be nominated at either end of the ticket, head or tail, he will have strong newspaper support in all parts of the State. He gave when that newspaper was founded $1,000 voluntarily to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, taking no stock for his money.

Although CURTIN has no stock to represent his investment, his particular friends have quite enough, we are assured, to swing the concern in his favor if he should receive the nomination at Cincinnati. What has the editor of that journal to say?

ANTI-GRANT.

Letter from Hon. Charles Francis Adams—His Views on a Nomination for the Presidency.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The *Republican* to-morrow morning will contain the following:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS AND THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

As arranged many weeks ago, Mr. Adams sailed, on his return to Europe, yesterday with his wife, in order to be ready for the meeting of the Geneva Board of Arbitration Before he left a gentleman interested in the Cincinnati Convention, and desiring that he should become its candidate, wrote to him inquiring as to his views of the movement which it represented, and suggesting that there should be some one in attendance who could speak for him, to which there came the following reply, with no restrictions as to its publicity:

BOSTON, April 18, 1872.

MY DEAR MR WELLS.—I have received your letter and will answer it frankly. I do not want the nomination, and could only be induced to consider it by the circumstances under which it might possibly be made. If the call on me were an unequivocal one, based on confidence in my character, earned in public life, and a belief that I would carry out in practice the principles which I professed, then indeed would come a test of my courage in an emergency. But if I am to be negotiated for, and have assurances given that I am honest, you will be so kind as to draw me out of that crowd.

As regards what I understand to be the declaration of principles which has been made, it would be ridiculous in me to stand haggling over them. With the single exception of ambiguity, I see nothing which any honest Republican or Democrat would not accept. Indeed, I should wonder at any one who denied them. The difficulty is not in professions. It lies everywhere only in the means in which they are carried into practice.

If I have succeeded in making myself understood, you will perceive that I can give no authority to any one to act or to speak for me in the premises. I never had a moment's belief that when it came to the point any one so entirely isolated, as I am, from all political associations of any kind, could be made acceptable as a candidate for public office, but I am so unlucky as to value that independence more highly than an elevation which is brought about by the sacrifice of it. This is not inconsistent with a sense of grateful recognition of the very flattering estimates, made of my services in many and high quarters, but I cannot consent to peddle with them for power. If the good people, who meet at Cincinnati, really believe that they need an anomalous being as I am, which I do not, they must express it in a manner to convince me of it, or all their labor will be thrown away.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
David A. Wells, Norwich, Ct.

Cincinnati Preparing on a "Liberal" Scale.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—At a joint meeting of the Liberal Convention last night it was announced that most of the arrangements had been satisfactorily completed. All the hotels in this city have agreed to entertain all their houses would hold without any deviation from their regular prices, and a large number of boarding houses have signified a willingness to accommodate the guests, and the prospects were that there would be plenty of room for all who attend the convention. Some minor arrangements have been deferred until the committee could confer with the Governor of Missouri, who will reach Cincinnati to-morrow.

The halls are in a state of readiness for two conventions. The hotels near the centre of the city have engaged all the rooms at their disposal. The hotels further from the centre are not yet fully taken. Rooms for lodging will be provided if circumstances require it during the Convention. St. Louis has engaged all the St. James. Grinnell, of Iowa, with fifty delegates, has rooms at the Walnut street House. The Iowa delegation have engaged headquarters opposite their hotel.

Alex. K. McClure of Pennsylvania, Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, Governor Warmouth and General Herron of New Orleans, and L. L. Lloyd of New York, are among a number, who have engaged rooms at the Gibson House. Major Lefingwell of Memphis, Judge Underwood of Helena, Arkansas, and General Morgan of Washington, have engaged rooms at the Spencer House. The National Labor Union Executive Committee have engaged headquarters and committee rooms at Hunts on Vine, near Fourth street. Rooms for over one thousand persons have been engaged in the city. Private citizens are opening their houses to entertain persons. The hotels in Covington are reported to have engaged the larger portion of their rooms. Sleeping cars on the roads centering here will be detained for lodging during the meeting. So far as this city is concerned, the indications are that it will be almost exclusively respresented in the Reunion and Reform Convention.

Headquarters have been established as follows: Illinois, Greenwood Hall; Indiana, room eight, Mozart Hall; Minnesota, Walnut street House; Missouri, St. James; New York, room fifteen Mozart Hall; Ohio, room eighteen Mozart Hall; Pennsylvania, Gibson House.

Among the parties engaging at the Burnet are Hon. James Defrees, Ben. Perley Poore, Hon. A. Gridley, Ills.; Wm. M. Grosvenor, St. Louis; Samuel Sinclair, New York *Tribune*, Geo. Francis Train, David Dudley Feld, New York; Gen. Tom Ewing, Bart. Able, St. Louis; General Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa.

Montgomery Blair was in this city yesterday and left last evening.

A Cincinnati correspondent says:

For the deliberations of the masses that are to gather here on the first May day, they have engaged two or three acres of Exposition Hall, and all of Mozart Hall, which falls much short of one acre. If the Conventions fuse into one, or explode into three or four, the hall accommodations engaged will be sufficient for all of them. For Committee rooms, Mozart Hall, with its half-dozen small apartments, the German quarters near the Exposition building, the Exposition building itself, and the the hotels, will amply meet the largest probable demand.

The Committee of Arrangements have taken rooms in Mozart Hall, on Vine and Longworth streets, which they style "The headquarters of the Conventions." This Committee, which is selected from the Executive Committee of the Reunion and Reform organization, which sprang into being about a year ago in this city, is doing its work in a spirit of impartiality. It makes its arrangement for the Conventions as though already confederated. If any preference is shown, the stranger has it.

Mozart Hall is spoken of as the place for the Reunion and Reform meeting For the Liberal Republicans the immense Exposition Hall is set apart.

The Teutonic Reformers have provided headquarters committee-rooms, and have made all preparations for a German reception of visiting Germans, in the very heart of "Over the Rhine," near Exposition Hall.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, on Grant and the Signs of the Times.

SPRINGFIELD, April 24.—Governor Palmer delivered a speech here last night to a large audience. He announced himself in favor of civil service reform, not through Commissions, but by giving more power to the people, and permitting them to elect postmasters, assessors, etc. He dounced the corruption which he claimed existed in the various departments of the government, and criticised severely the administration of General Grant and his alleged acts of military usurpation, referring particularly to the action at the time of the Chicago fire. He claimed that the old party lines were obliterated; and that patriotic men of all shades of opinion could and should unite on a common platform of reform. He said there would be two National Conventions, one at Philadelphia, which will be what is called a "stocked" Convention, the result of which is known beforehand; the other will be at Cincinnati, and will be a Convention of the people. He criticised General Grant's political record, and said he was never a Republican until 1868.

Missouri's Delegation to Cincinnati a Phalanx of One Thousand.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—It is asserted here by those competent to know, that the Missouri delegation to the Cincinnati Convention will embrace at least one thousand politicians, more or less prominent in different sections of the State. They will leave via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on Tuesday next, accompanied by a band of music, and they have engaged the whole of the St. James Hotel for their headquarters. The Liberal State Executive Committee was called by its Secretary, Joseph Pulitzer, to meet at Cincinnati on Friday next, at the St. James, and remain in session until after the adjournment of the Convention. Governer Brown and most of the members of the State Convention will leave this evening. Col. Grosvenor, Chairman of the State Convention, and Senator Schurz, who head the Missouri delegation, will be in Cincinnati on Saturday.

The Kansas Delegation.

over two hundred strong, arrives here on Friday morning and goes directly through.

Maryland's Representatives to Cincinnati.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—A meeting of Liberal Republicans of Maryland for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, was held to-day in Barnum's Hotel. Ex-Gov. Bradford presided. Sixteen delegates were appointed, among whom were ex-Governor Bradford, Milton Whitney and Col. W. H. Wiegel from this city, H. W. Hoffman from Alleghany county, H. C. Hiers from Dorchester county, S. L. Gourneour from Frederick county, Col. E D. Wilkens from Kent county, and J. J. Stewart and Chas. Finley from Baltimore county.

Connecticut Responds to the Cincinnati Call.

HARTFORD CT., April 24.—The *Evening Post* of this city publishes this afternoon the Connecticut response to the Cincinnati call. It has not been circulated generally in the State. No special effort has been made to procure signers. It contains forty-eight names, among which are several who were prominent in the formation of the Republican party and a number of Germans. Among the signers are ex-Mayor Timothy M. Allyn, Hon. Mark Howe, David Clark Esq., and Hugh Harbinson Esq., of Hartford; Hon. David Gallin, of Plainfield, Thomas Miller, of Winsted; A. E. Rice of Waterbury; Hon. C. S. Fessenden, of Stamford; Hon. David A. Wells, of Norwich and others. A considerable delegation will go to Cincinnati from this State.

Maryland Radicals in Council.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The Maryland Republican State Convention for the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention to assemble at Philadelphia, met to-day in the new Assembly Rooms. Hopewell Hebb, of Alleghany county, was chosen temporary Chairman. A motion that the Maryland Republican Association of the District of Columbia be allowed one member on the Committee on Credentials, and also that delegates from that association be allowed seats in the Convention without the privilege of voting, was decided by the chair out of order. A memorial and protest from certain members of the late City Republican Convention were presented against the right of the city delegation to their seats on account of irregularities in the primary ward meetings. Without action on the protest the Convention proceeded to appoint a Committee on Credentials, after which a recess was taken.

THE TREATY.

TEXT OF OUR COUNTER-CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1872.

The President to-day transmitted, for the information of the Senate,

A Copy of the Counter Case

of the United States, in the matter of the claims against Great Britain, presented to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva. It reads as follows:

The fourth article of the Treaty of Washington permits each party within four months after the delivery of the case, to deliver in duplicate to the Arbitrators and to the agent of the other party, its counter case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence presented by the other party. Availing themselves of this right, the United States present this as their counter case, together with additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence submitted by Her Majesty's government.

1. In laying this counter case before the Tribunal of Arbitration, they

Deem it Proper to Premise

that they do not consider it within the province of this paper to discuss all the propositions within the British case, which they regard as justly disputable or requiring argumentative discussion. So faf as the positions takeu by Her Majesty's government in its case may vary from those which the United States had the honor to lay before the Tribunal in their case, they respectfully refer to that document for an expression of the views which they regard as supported by sound principles of reason, and by the acquiescence of the other powers, and by the writings of publicists of authority. So far, too, as the contestations of the questions of fact, raised between the parties on their respective cases, and the supporting evidence on either side,

A Mere Renewal of Contestation

on the Counter Case would be superfluous. The United States, therefors, refer to their original case for their views and estimates of the contested matters of fact. It has seemed to them to be more in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty and with the convenience of the Tribunal thus to reserve for the counsel the general analysis and discussion of these matters, so far as they shall prove important in their bearing on the substantial controversy between the parties in agreement, which will be prepared by them for submission under the Fifth Article of the Treaty and in such

Oral Arguments,

if any, as the Tribunal may express a wish to hear. Reserving, therefore, their rights and the freedom of their counsel in these respects, they ask the attention of the Tribunal to the following observations on some of the main points of difference between the case and other matter submitted on the part of Her Majesty's Government and those submitted on the part of the United States.

II. Certain errors of sense, which run through the case of Her Majesty's government first claim attention.

First: It is assumed in that case that the rebels of the United States were, by Her Majesty's proclamation, May 1861, invested with some undefined political attributes, but the United States have hitherto understood that Her Majesty's government merely assumed to regard the persons who resisted the power of the United States as a body of insurrectionists, who might be recognized as clothed with belligerent rights at the discretion of neutral powers. They, therefore, think it ought to conclude that the frequent use in the British case of language implying recognized political attributes in the insurrectionary states

An Inadvertency.

2nd. Her Majesty's Government assume that the re-claimations of the United States are to be confined to the claims growing out of the acts of the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and the Shenandoah. The claims growing out of the other vessels named in the American case are regarded by the United States as also embraced within the terms of the Treaty. They form part of the claims generally known as

The Alabama Claims.

They are enumerated in the fourth of the series of five volumes printed by order of the Senate of the United States, which are part of the documents, correspondence and evidence submitted with the case of the United States. These volumes when that connected and printed were entitled: "Claims of the United States against Great Britain."

It is believed that under that title they were in the library of the Foreign Office at London, before Her Majesty's High Commissioners received their instructions.

3d. It may also be said without impropriety that under the same title they were on the table at the Joint High Commission during the negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the Treaty. The United States, therefore, while reasserting their construction of the language of the Treaty in this respect, feel that they have the right to ask the Arbitrators to assume that Her Majesty's High Commissioners had notice of, and acquiesced in, that construction. The United States are

At a Loss

to understand why several observations are introduced into the British case, which apparently aim to limit the operation of three of the rules of the Treaty. If, by the principles of construction which are suggested, Her Majesty's government intend to ask for a modification or change in those rules, the United States cannot too strongly protest against it.

4th—It is averred in several places that some of the acts of which the United States complain were committed by American citizens. If these statements were introduced for the purpose of urging this fact as

An Excuse for the Negligence

of Her Majesty's officials, or any other supposed revelant purpose, the United States ask the Tribunal to take note that the American citizens, referred to, were criminals in the eye of American law at the time when they were elevated to the rank of recognized belligerents against the United States by the act of Her Majesty's Government, an act in which the United States did not participate, and, against which they

Never Ceased to Protest.

It would seem therefore to be impossible to impute to the United States any consequences of responsibility for the conduct of the persons thus described as American citizens.

Her Majesty's Government has also stated in terms many propositions, some of law, some of fact, and some of mixed law and fact, for the convenience of the Arbitrators. The United States call attention

to some of the leading points of difference between the two cases with the reservation heretofore made as to points not noticed and as to the rights of counsel.

1st. The British case seems to concede that a belligerent, who has wronged a neutral by violating its sovereignty and by forcing it to take part indirectly in war, may nevertheless by some subsequent act, such as the commissioning, without the jurisdiction of a neutral, of a vessel of war improperly constructed within its jurisdiction, deprive the neutral of the right of taking cognizance of the original offense.

The United States Suggest

that such a right cannot be lost by the mere act of offending a belligerent.

2nd. It appears to claim for the vessels of rebels, recognized as belligerents, an exemption from national jurisdiction, which should be accorded, it at all, only to vessels of recognized sovereign powers, to which powers political representations can be made in case of violations of neutral sovereignty, and

It Ignores

he undoubted prerogatives of the Crown to exclude armed vessels from national ports.

3d. It attempts to limit the operation of the words "due diligence" in a manner inconsistent with the principles of law well established on the continent of Europe, in the United Kingdom and in the United States. It sets up as a measure of the case

A Standard which Fluctuates

with each succeeding government in the circuit of the globe, viz: "Such care as governments ordinarily employ in their domestic concerns."

4th. If the United States have correctly interpreted its somewhat vague language on page 167, it asserts that in a case like the present a belligerent should be required to show on the part of a neutral, as the foundation for a claim for compensation, an absence of care nearly equivalent to wilful negligence. The United States had notice that

This Point Would be Pressed

by Her Majesty's government. It had announced that its case would be prepared partly under the direction of an eminent and learned publicist, who had vigorously insisted upon it in his public writing on the neutrality of Great Britain in the American struggle. They, therefore, presented for the consideration of the Arbitrators certain facts exhibiting an unfriendly feeling towards them on the part of individual members of Her Majesty's government during the contest, which might naturally lead to, and would account for,

A Want of Diligence.

bordering upon wilful negligence, but, while thus anticipating this position in Her Majesty's government's case, they did not and do not assent to its correctness. They do not conceive that the law of nations tolerates the proposition that belligerents are required to submit without redress to the injuries of neutral negligence till it reaches the extremity suggested.

5th—The British case attempts to narrow the international duties of the government to the exercise of restraining the powers conferred on it by municipal laws.

6th—It overlooks the obligation of neutral to amend its municipal laws, when the powers conferred by such laws prove

Inadequate

for the performance of international duties. In this view, the many statements in the British case as to the actual internal distribution of powers in Her Majesty's government, though interesting, are irrelevant in measuring its external obligations.

7th. The British case proposes that the liability of Great Britain to make indemnity to the United States should be limited to cases which the United States cannot show by affirmative proof that they actively and diligently exerted their naval power to prevent. The United States contend that such a proposed limitation

Has No Just Foundation

in the sound principles of International or other law.

Part second of the British case assumes to give an introductory statement of: First, events which attended and followed the commencement of the civil war in America; second, the course pursued by Great Britain in relation to the war; third, the course pursued by other maritime powers in relation thereto.

Part third assumes to give a statement on International rights and duties or powers, which were possessed by Her Brittanic Majesty's government, of preventing unlawful equipment, "and the manner and circumstances in and under which these powers were exercised during the war."

The United States, with the reservation heretofore made, now call attention only to some of

Principal Points of Difference

in this respect between the cases of the two governments.

First, the United States insist that Her Majesty's government is politically and historically in error in the assertion on page 6 that the contest terminated in 1865, in the complete reconquest of the eleven Confederate States.

2d. If it be intended by the statement on page 7 that, "In and soon after the month of May, 1861, a number of armed ships were fitted out and sent to sea from ports in the Confederate States," to lead the arbitrators to suppose that there was any insurgent vessel preying on the commerce of the United States when the Florida or when the Alabama escaped from Liverpool, the United States cannot too strongly protest that her Majesty's Government is

In Error in this Respect.

3d. The United States have in their case called the attention of the Tribunal to the acts of Belgium, Portugal, Russia and Prussia, which seem to have been overlooked by the authors of the British case in the enunciation of the acts of maritime powers. In regard to all maritime powers, the Tribunal will doubtless observe that those which recognized the insurgents as lawful belligerents did so only after Great Britain, the principal maritime power, had elevated them under the name of Confederate States to this rank, and had thus conferred on them all the substantial advantages which they could gain from general recognition by maritime powers.

They will also observe that

Other Governments did not Recognize the Title

which the insurgents had taken for themselves—Thus for examples: the proclamation of the Emperor of the French spoke of them as: "States which pretend to form a confederation"; the circulars of the Dutch Government spoke of "The doubtful complications in the United States of North America"; "The existing circumstances in the United States of America," and the Brazilian circular expressly states that "The Confererate States have no legal existence."

4th. It is stated on page 22 that "By United States cruisers the ports and waters of Her Majesty's Dominions were resorted to for coaling and other purposes more frequently than by the vessels of the Confederate States." If by this it is intended to imply that, having regard to the great disparity of numbers between the vessels of the United States and those of the insurgents, the United States enjoyed, to an equal extent with the insurgents, the hospitalities of British ports, or that without regard to that disparity these hospitalities were extended with an impartial neutrality to each, the United States

Emphatically Deny It.

5th. It is stated on page 25, that the acts of which the government of the United States is understood to complain, belong to a class which have not commonly been made the object of prohibitory legislation; that in a few countries, or in none according to the information received by Her Brittanic Majesty's government, did the law directly prohibit such acts or make any definite preparation for preventing them, at the time when this war began, except in the United States and Great Britain. The information of the United States on this point

Does Not Agree

with that of Her Majesty's government. They have the honor to refer the Tribunal to the statements concerning the laws of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Portual, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, which will be found in the fourth appendix attached to the report of the neutrality laws of the Commissioners. This document will be found at the close of the third volume of the British appendix, and in the fourth volume of the American evidence, between pages 126 and 168. They also refer to the documents and evidence, herewith submitted, regarding the laws of several of the powers in Europe and America for the preservation of their neutrality. It will appear from all this evidence that the acts, such as these of which the United States complain, have been made the subject of positive legislation and that

In no Country except Great Britain,

so far as the United States are advised, has it been assumed that proceedings under municipal or local laws are the measure of neutral obligations in regard to other governments.

On page 25, it is stated with reference to the steps taken by President Washington that the measures adopted by the Executive of the United States to restrain these enterprises, viz: The fitting out of French privateers proved inadequate. In answer to this the United Ssates recall to the recollection of the Tribunal that the French Minister in that day contended that his Government denied the right to commission privateers from ports of the United States from the provisions of the treaty of 1778, between France and the United States, a treaty made at a time when Great Britain was

At War With the United States.

The repressive measures of President Washington were taken under the sense of the duties of the United States as a neutral under the law of nations in the face of their particular duties under the Treaty as construed by France. In the memoir of Mr. Abbott, now Lord Tenterden, which will be found in the British Appendix, at the end of volume 3, it is stated that

The Result

of the publication of the rules of the 4th of August, which were measures adopted by the Executive, referred to in the British case, was that the system of privateering was, generally speaking, suppressed though no cases seem to have occurred until the arrival of Mr. Genet's successor in February, 1794, who disavowed his act and recalled the commissions he had granted to privateers.

7th. The remark on pages 26, 27 and 28 regarding the manner in which the United States have, at different times, performed their duties as a neutral nation towards Spain, Portugal and other powers, it is stated was made without any intention of Her Majesty's government to cast reproach on the government or people of the United Staees. They are, however, apparently introduced for the purpose of inducing the Arbitrators assume that the United States at some one of these times

Did Fail to Use Diligence

for the suppression of hostile expeditions from their shores which ought to have been exercised and which is regarded by the rules of the Treaty of Washington. The United States would regard such imputation as a reproach, however intended by its authors. They have, therefore, determined to ask the Arbitrators to examine further evidence in these points, which they have the honor to submit herewith. Although they cannot but recognize that the Board of Arbitrators may justly feel that neither party should add to their arduous labors by the introduction of statements and evidence wholly foreign to the issues submitted to their discretion, the evidence now submitted by the United States, regarding the performance of their international duties, is voluminous and spreads over a series of years and

A Variety of Incidents.

It relates to the contest between Spain and her colonies, to the war between Brazil and the Antigueas Government, to the struggles of the Cubans for independence, to the war between Spain and the South American Republicans and to the Crimean war. In all these contests it became the duty of the United States to preserve neutrality under difficult circumstances, often when the sympathies of a large mass of their people were enlisted in opposition to national obligations. Her Majesty's Government has thought that it ought to call in question the efficiency, while admitting the good faith, with which the United States performed their duties in these trying circumstances. The evidence now submitted shows conclusively that

Her Majesty's Government Has Been Misinformed,

that the United States did perform their duties at these times with fidelity and activity, which, had they been imitated by Great Britain during the insurrection, would have made the present proceeding unnecessary.

8th. The United States unite with Her Majesty's government in its remarks on page 27, calling attention to the fact that the President of the United States, at the request of the Portugese government, did, in 1871, recommend Congress to confer upon the government not only power to punish offenders, but also others, to prevent the commission of offenses, and that Congress did, in compliance with such request, confer such power in the neutrality acts of 1817 and 1818.

9th, The United States is at a loss to understand to what reference is intended by the words on page 28: "It is needless here to refer particularly to the more recent instances of vessels fitted out in ports of the United States for expeditions against the countries with which the United States were at peace. These instances are well known."

Vague Insinuations

like these, without definite statements, allegation or proof, furnish no foundation for answer in the only form in which the treaty permits the United States to defend themselves.

10th. The United States emphatically deny the statements on page 28, that their prohibitory laws have been infringed by acts much more flagrant than any of those now charged against Great Britain. They feel confident that a fair consideration of the proof which they have offered, and of that which they now offer, showing the fidelity with which they have ever performed their international duties will,

Convince the Arbitrators

that they have honestly, strenuously, in good faith and with due diligence striven to perform these duties

11th. The United States thinks that Her Majesty's Government has been incorrectly informed regarding the United States statute of 1818 commonly known as the neutrality act. It is stated on page 29 that the British act of 1819 is more stringent, rigorous and comprehensive than that of the United States. Her Majesty's Government does not say in what respect the superior stringency, rigor and comprehensiveness of that act is supposed to consist. If the British act could have been

Suspended by the Act of the Crown.

which has been supposed to have been the case, it may at least be held to have furnished less permanent and certain remedies than the law of the United States. The United States think that the qualities of stringency and rigor of comprehensiveness will be found in their law in a superior degree, and they call attention to the following points of comparison.

1st. Enlistment of British subjects only are made unlawful by the British act. The American on the countrary makes

All Enlistments

within neutral jurisdiction unlawful, except naval enlistments of the subjects of the enlisting belligerent made on the deck of the vessel of the belligerent while within neutral waters.

2d. By the executive and judicial construction the words "equip, fit out and furnish," have a much broader meaning in America than in Great Britain, as the United States have examined in their case.

3d. The tenth and eleventh sections of the American act commonly known as the "Landing Clauses" are

Admitted Not to be in the British Act.

and it is also admitted that the clauses are intended to be preventive and not punitive.

Fourth. The eighth section of the United States act is also omitted in the English act. This section, the practical operation of which is explained in the case of the United States, is regarded by the United States by far the most efficient part of the act for the prevention of violations of neutrality.

Fifth, It may not have escaped the attention of the Arbitrators that Her Majesty's government has itself furnished evidence of the superiority of the United States statute over the British act. "I may remark," says Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister at Washington, writing to his Government, "that the government of the United States has

Considerable Advantages

in proceedings against vessels under the statute. They have on the spot where preparations are being made their District Attorney, a legal officer responsible to the government, to whom the duty of investigation is committed. The libel is in the nature of a proceeding in admiralty *in rem*. It is decided by the Judge, conversant with international and maritime law, without the intervention of a jury." [Vol. 3 Brit. App., last paper, page 67, vol. 4, Am. Evidence, page 162.]

12th. Without questioning in the Counter Case the correctness of propositions 1, 2 and 3 of the English constitutional law on page 30, the United States think that they are not mistaken when they say the privilege which a witness is supposed to have of refusing to answer a question is

A Personal Privilege.

of which the witness may or may not avail himself. It is not supposed to be one which a court will voluntarily take for him and enforce against his wishes.

13th. In the statements on pages 31 and 32, regarding the supposed duties of officials of the United States to keep a watchful eye on whatever might tend to endanger the security or interests of the United States, it is not made quite clear whether Her Majesty's government regards these as duties, of which it had a right to demand the performance of these officers, or as duties which they owed to their own government. Although the latter interpretation would seem to be the most reasonable one, there is some ground to suppose that Her Majesty's government has made a statement in the former sense. Without admitting that sense to be just, the United States insist that even should such obligation not be disputed, Her Majesty's government

Would Not Thereby be Relieved

from the duty of an independent, diligent and vigilant watchfulness in order to prevent evil disposed persons from violating its neutrality; nor would the Minister of a belligerent power, as Mr. Adams was, or the Secretary of the British cabinet, be required, after the receipt of the official information as to the nature and character of the evidence that must accompany his representation to make, or be complained of for not making, representations of facts to a neutral government except in the manner in which he had been notified to make them. Thus to apply the proposition: Mr. Adams, being notified by the British government that in order to secure official action on the complaint of the contemplated violation of British neutrality by the insurgents, he must furnish proof of the fact sufficient to warrant conviction. For a violation of the enlistment act could not be charged by that government with responsibility for not making representations embodying a lesser degree of proof.

14th. The United States do not understand that it is true that the allegations that vessels were being prepared for cruising or carrying on a war were in all cases followed by the seizure of the vessels when a sufficient *prima facie* evidence of illegal purpose was furnished. They understood exactly the contrary to have been the case, that until the opinion of the law officers of the crown given on the 29th day of July, 1862

The Day of the Escape of the Alabama

all branches of Her Majesty's Government held that it was necessary not only to establish a preparation for cruising or carrying on war, but also an actual arming of the offending cruiser in a British port in order to justify the seizure, and that this prevailing opinion was afterwards sustained in effect by the courts of England in the Alexandra case, which is still unreserved by the judicial consideration of the act of 1819.

15th, On page 59 is given what purports to be an explanation of the meaning of the words, "registry" and "clearance" of the officers empowered to register ships and of officers of customs in respect to clearances. The acts of Parliament, prescribing duties and conferring powers, are

Not Specially Referred to.

but the United States understood them to be the Merchant Shipping act of 1854, [17 and 18 Victoria cap, 14, and Customs Consolidation act of 1853, 15 and 17 Victoria cap, 107, with their several amendments.] These acts, in the opinion of the United States, confer more extended powers on the officers of Her Majesty's Government than is stated in the British case, and they, therefore, ask the attention of the Tribunal to the acts themselves, extracts from which are submitted herewith:

Part four of the British case assumes to state certain considerations proper to be kept in view by the Arbitrators, in reference to the cases of the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Shenandoah. The United States have already made it clear both in their case and in this paper, that they regard many of these statements as not proper to be kept in view by the Arbitrators in reference to any of these vessels. Without repealing their views on this subject, they confine themselves to

Calling Attention to the Great Error,

into which the Arbitrators may be led in consequence of the use of inaccurate or careless language, inclosing a paragraph in this statement of the British Case. It is there stated that the claims for the interference of Her Majesty's Government in case of these and other vessels were based according to the statement of Mr. Adams in his letters to Earl Russel, dated 9th of October, 1862, on the evidence considered by him to apply directly to the infringements of municipal laws, and not to anything beyond. It is quite possible, perhaps it is not too much to say that it is probable, that the Arbitrators may derive from this statement the impression that all the official representations of Mr. Adams, in respect to these four vessels, were expressly

Based on Evidence

offered by him in support of the allegations of the infringements of municipal law. The United States call attention to this feeling, confident that Her Majesty's government will be anxious to exclude a construction of its language, which is so little in accordance with facts.

Part fifth of the British case is entitled a "Statement of facts relative to

The Florida."

The evidence in support of this part of the case is to be found in volume 1 of the appendix, between pages 1 and 165 inclusive. There are few distinctions in the two accounts of the career of this vessel. The new evidence furnished by Her Majesty's government sustains and confirms the views of the United States, and attention is called to some instances of this character. It now appears clearly that before the Florida left Liverpool, the British Government received information from the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy that the pretence that the Florida was constructed for the Italian Government was a fraud. Second, the participation of the legal authorities at Nassau in

The Conspiracy

for the discharge of the Florida, which was charged by the United States government, is established by the official reports accompanying the British case. Her Majesty's government introduces in pages 73 and 74 of its appendix, evidence which sustains the allegations in the American care, that the Florida was, in outward appearance, a British man-of-war, and that in such assumed character,

With the British Flag Flying.

she passed the blockading squadron off Mobile and that her real character was not supected until too late to stop her. This act was described at the time by distinguished persons, who witnessed it, as only an apparent want of vigilance.

4th. The only official notice the government at Barbadoes received of what took place there in February '63 shows that there has been an evident mistake on the part of the Governor as to the San Jacinto. It also brings home to the Governor

Positive Knowledge of the Fact

that the act which he was committing was in violation of International law towards the United States.

5th. It now appears in clear colors that Bermuda was made the base of the hostile operations by the Florida, the commander of that vessel having coaled and having been at the Barbadoes within less than twenty days, and having then cruised off the Port of New York

Destroying an American Vessel.

arrived at Bermuda, and informed the Governor of all these facts. The Governor, with knowledge of them, gave him a hospitable reception and permitted him to coal and repair. These facts were officiellly reported to Her Majesty's Government and were formally approved at the Foreign Office until now the United States have been unable to establish without help of presumption all links to the chain of evidence.

Sixth. It is stated in the British case that had the vessel been seized by Her Majesty's Governmeht, a court of law would have ordered, and would have been found to order the immediate restoration of her for want of evidence to support forfeiture. It is not for the United States to challenge the statements of Her Majesty's Government regarding British municipal law. Their officials sought during the rebellion to induce Her Majesty's government to stop the vessels constructed in Great Britain from crossing against the United States. They did not ask for their forfeiture. They did not object to their restoration to their owners, provided they were not to leave British waters to carry on war against the United States. It is not necessary to bring the Tribunal back to

This Simple Proposition.

which has been obscured by irrelevant considerations put forth by Her Majesty's government. It is scarcely necessary to say that the United States deny the allegations regarding the suppressed negligence of the navy.

VI. The statements made regarding the Alabama in the sixth part of the British case conflicts but little with those made in the American case. In many respects they

Strengthen the American Case.

First—There is no discrepancy as to what took place in Liverpool prior to the escape of the vessel. Some new facts are introduced, for example:

A:—That in reply to Mr. Adams' first representations the law officers of the Crown advised that he should be informed that Her Majesty's Government was investigating the case and that their course would depend on the nature and sufficiency of any evidence of breach of law which they might obtain.

B:—That the official legal officers of customs gave opinions on the evidence contained in Mr. Adams' representations, which were in confliction with the opinion of the law officers of the Crown.

C:—That these opinions were given on questions after they had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and before the latter had rendered their opinions.

D:—That the customs department of Her Majesty's government, to which Mr. Adams was referred by Earl Russell as charged with the management of the matter, acted on the opinions of their own advisers at a time when

They Must Have Known

that the law officers of the Crown had the subject under consideration.

Second.—The opinion of the law officers of the crown now first made public, confirms the views of the United States presented in their case.

Third.—It appears that the Commissioners of Customs knew on Tuesday, 29th of July, that

The Alabama had Escaped That Day.

and that it was not until Friday, August 1st, that the Collectors at Hollyhead and Beaumaris received instructions to detain her. On the 2nd of August the Collector at Beaumaris reported that he had attended to his instructions and had found that the Alabama had left Point Linas on the morning of the 31st. If, therefore, instructions given on the 1st of August had been given on the 29th of July, the Alabama might have been detained at Point Linas.

Fourth, Her Majesty's government introduces the dispatch of Mr. Adams, regarding his correspondence with Capt. Craven, apparently with the purpose of assuming hereafter that Capt. Craven was at Southampton with his vessels, the Tuscarora, on the 29th of July, that he left there for Queenstown, arriving at the latter place on the 30th, that on the 31st he received a telegram informing him that the Alabama was off Point Linas, and that on the 1st of August he set sail up St. George's channel towards that point. Mr. Adams objected to the course he took as bringing him within British waters.

The Fact, Revealed Subsequently,

by Mr. Adams' despatch, show that the Alabama had left Point Linds before Capt. Craveh knew that she had been there. Without regard therefore to principles which might and will be disputed, this fact relieves the Arbitrators from considering any supposed responsibility of the United States for acts of the Tuscarora at that time.

5th. The British Consuls' report of the visit of the Alabama to Martinique shows that she was

In the Habit of Sailing Under the British Flag.

This was known to Her Majesty's Government on the 17th of December, 1862.

Sixth. In January 1863, the Alabama entered Port Royal, Jamaica, for repairs and to land prisoners. The course of the Governor in allowing such hospitalities to be granted was approved by Earl Russell, February 16, 1863. This approval appears to have been given without regard to the advice of the law officers of the crown—appendix page 212.

Seventh. Great stress is apparently laid on the reception and acts of the Alabama in Brazilian waters. The United States invite attention to the striking contrast between the course of Her Majesty's government in the acts complained of before the tribunal and the course of the Emperor's government as shown in the enclosure, (No. 4 on page 276 of appendix), as shown in the Brazilian circular on page 284 stating that

The Confederate States had no Legal Existence.

that they have recognized as belligerents only with the necessary restrictions, and that the exportation of warlike articles from parts of the Empire to the insurgents, whether under the Brazilian or a Foreign flag was forbidden, but that a similar trade to ports of the United States was forbidden only to the Brazilian flag, as shown in the rules as to coal, and shown in the carefully drawn distance between hospitalities like those permitted in the British West India ports for the purpose of aiding a vessel in a hostile cruise, and hospitalities given to enable a vessel to reach a home part.

Eighb. Her Majesty's Government aver that

The Original Crew of the Alabama

was not enlisted for the service of the insurgents. The United States contend that the evidence shows that a large portion of the crew knew quite well whither they were going.

Ninth. The United States contend that it is immaterial whether they did or did not make any effort to capture the Alabama. The fact is, however, that they made great efforts and incurred great expense for that purpose. The United States also respectfully refer the Tribunal of Arbitration to the correspondence with the Portuguese Government concerning this vessel, which is contained in the document submitted in this counter-case.

VII. The evidence offered by Great Britain regarding

The Georgia,

is in the main identical with that offered by the United States. In many respects the new documents strengthen the case of the United States.

First. It appears that Her Majesty's Government was officially informed by its own officials of the suspicious character of the Alabama two days in advance of Mr. Adams' information, and that it took no steps in consequence.

2nd. It is intimated that Mr. Adams was in possession of information before the sailing of the Georgia, which he should have communicated to Her Majesty's government, but it is conceded that the information

Would Not Have Justified Conviction

under the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that Mr. Adams had before then been informed that Her Majesty's government could not act on less complete representations.

Third, It appears that orders were given to a British vessel of war to proceed to Alderney, but it does not appear whether those orders were or were not obeyed.

Fourth, The report made in 1871 of the arming of the Georgia differs from the contemporaneous report of an eye witness.

Fifth, When Her Majesty's government made a statement that

No Serious Endeavor to Intercept

or capture the Georgia appears to have been made on the part of the United States, it was mistaken. This correction, however, was made under protest that the United States were under no obligation towards Great Britain to relieve her from the consequences of her original wrong doing

VIII. As with other vessels so with

The Shenandoah.

The evidence in the two cases is largely the same, and the evidence, exclusively presented by Her Majesty's Government, strengthens the views and theories of the United States.

First, it appears, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown (pages 141 and 142) that the Sea King was regarded as a British vessel, until after its arrival at the Azores; that the acts took place there on its deck, which were esteemed to be violations of the Foreign Enlistment act, and that the questions whether her deck was not at that time or place belonging or subject to Her Majesty, was thought to be a serious one. The acts which are referred to as having taken place there within British jurisdiction were some of the acts of which the United States now complain.

2nd. The United States do not admit that the persons who went in the Lowell are to be regarded as ordinary passengers. They were persons, who in violation of the duties of Great Britain as a neutral, were

Recruited in England

to serve in the Shenandoah.

3rd. The official report of the Governor of what took place at Melbourne confirmed the account given by the United States in their case. By the Enclosure 19, on page 499 of the appendix, and by the Enclosure No. 22, on page 500, it appears that immediately after her arrival at Melbourne, she was known as the "Sea King." By paragraph 9, pages 505 and 06, it appears that the commander was not pressed to go to sea until he was quite ready to go. By paragraph 20, on page 507, it appears that the Governor was consenting to the condonation of the offences of the Shenandoah against British neutrality. By police report, page 523, it appears that the Government was

Officially Informed

by its own officers that the commander intended to ship forty men at Melbourne, and by Enclosure 90, page 259, it appears that although the stay of the Shenandoah at Melbourne was nominally for the

Repair of a Screw and its Gearings,

that part of the machinery was not touched until the vessel had been fourteen days in port. The United States cannot admit that there was any vigilance exercised by the officers of the Colonial government.

Fourth, The United States' reasons, stated in their case, cannot agree with Her Majesty's government in the statements made in the first paragraph of page 160 of the British case, regarding the case of the Shenandoah (Temple's affidavit), nor can they accept as true the statement of the commander of the Shenandoah, cited by Her Majesty's Government on page 167 that on receiving intelligence of

The Overthrow of the Insurrection

he desisted instantly from further acts of war.

Fifth. The United States, as to the Shenandoah, makes the same statement, which they have already made in reply to the statement of Her Majesty's Government touching the attempt to intercept or capture the Georgia. In section nine, on page 167, of the case of Her Majesty's government, it is said that if the Tribunal should come to the conclusion that Great Britain has incurred any liability to the United States, the question will then arise what should be deemed the least measure and

Extent of That Liability.

The United States concur with Her Majesty's Government in the opinion that—"A claim on the part of the bellegerent to be indemnified at the expense of a neutral for losses inflicted or occasioned by any ordinary operations of war is one which involves

Great Considerations,

and requires to be weighed with the utmost care."

Without the explanatory observations which Her Majesty's government reserves the right to make in the latter stage of the proceedings, they

Cannot Say

how far they do or do not concur in the further statement that compensation can only justly be awarded by the Tribunal, in respect to the losses of which the negligence of a neutral is the direct and proximate cause. It appears to them, however, that certainly general considerations may reasonably be assumed by the Arbitrators.

First. Both parties contemplate that the United States will endeavor to establish in these proceedings more

Tangible Connection of Cause and Effect

between the injuries, for which they ask compensation, and the acts committed by the several vessels, which the Treaty contemplates are to be shown to be the fount of those injuries.

Second. The Tribunal of Arbitration, being a judicial body, invested by the parties with the functions necessary for the determining of the issues between them, and being now seized of the substance of the matter in dispute, will

Hold Itself Bound

by such reasonable and established rules of law regarding the relation of cause and effect as it may assume that the parties had in view when they entered into their engagement to make this reference

Third.—Neither party contemplates that the Tribunal will establish or be governed by rules in this respect, which will either on the one hand tend to release neutrals from their duty to observe a strict neutrality, or on the other hand, will make a course of honest neutrality burdensome.

Leaving the new issues raised by the cases and counter-cases of the two Governments to the arguments of counsel and to the decision of the Tribunal, the United States repeat with strengthening conviction the language with which they closed their case:

It is in the highest interest of the two great powers which appear at this bar, that the causes of the differences which have arisen between them should be speedily and forever set aside. The United States are confident in their expectation that Her Majesty's government will coneur with them in this opinion.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Matters in Parliament—Notice of Intended Motions.

OTTAWA, April 24.—Mr. Laugevin, Minister of Public Works, will introduce a resolution in the Dominion Parliament on Friday, that the government should proceed immediately with the improvement and enlargement of the canals, and recommending the construction of a canal capable of floating sea going vessels from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Bay of Fundy.

To-morrow Mr. Bewerasa will move for the correspondence between the British, United States and Canadian governments in reference to the new Treaty, or the renewal of the old Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and copies of all negotiations arising in consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, together with copies of all correspondence on the subject between the American and Canadian Boards of Trade.

OHIO.

Dead Lock Between the Two Houses of the Legislature on Congressional Apportionment.

COLUMBUS, O., April 24.—In the Senate to-day the bill was passed to apportion the State into Congressional Districts. By it there are made seven Democratic and eleven Republican Districts leaving the first and second Districts without being counted for either party, although at this time they are both Republican. The bill passed by a vote of twenty yeas to fourteen nays' all the Democrats but three voting for it and all the Republicans but six against it. As exactly this same bill has been voted down by the House it is very uncertain about its passage by the House. So the question of re-districting the State is as much a muddle as ever.

PERSONAL.

The funeral of P. D. Harrison, late State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, and chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee was very largely attended in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, by the Supreme Court, General Assembly, State officials and citizens. The remains were buried in Green Lawn Cemetery.

Jem Mace has issued a card in which he says he will not agree to O'Baldwin's offer to fight at an early day, as he requires eight weeks training, but will stand by the agreement and fight on July 16th.

FOREIGN.

THE TREATY.

Congress and Indirect Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 18. — Fernando Wood this morning in the House Committee on Foreign affairs called up Representative Peters' resolution, which declares that the claims on the part of our Government for indirect damages, should be waived before the tribunal of arbitrators at Geneva, and on Mr. Wood's motion, the chairman (Gen. Banks) was requested to communicate with Secretary Fish on the subject, and report to the Committee at a meeting on Tuesday next. There were some incidental remarks, which drew out the opinion that the presentation of the claim for indirect damages was calculated to prevent an amicable adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, and something was said as to the propriety of reporting Mr. Peters' resolution to the House, with a view of obtaining Congressional opinion on the subject.

The British Counter Case.

LONDON, April 18.—The following is a synopsis of the counter case, presented at Geneva by the agent on the part of Great Britain:

Part first begins by announcing that to the American imputations of hostile motives and insincere neutrality, no reply whatever will be offered, England distinctly refuses to enter into a discussion of these insinuations, because it would be inconsistent with her self-respect, irrelevant to the main issue and tend to inflame controversy. England's governing desire is to fulfil, even exceed, her international duties, nor will any reference be made to the claims for indirect damages, as the correspondence with regard to them is pending between between England and the United States. England assumes that the claims are limited to the losses occasioned by the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Shenandoah, but does not object to the introduction of the names of nine other rebel cruisers added to the list by the American case. She calles attention to the fact that none of these vessels had previously been mentioned. No award is possibe for the depredations of the Boston and Sallie, which are in the list, but are not mentioned elsewhere in the case of the United States and were probably inadvertently included. The Board of Arbitration is reminded that its conclusions must be formed on proof, not allegations, and the evidence must be sifted. The statements of the American Consuls are credible, when made with regard to facts within their personal knowledge, but they are unreliable when dealing with rumors. The Consuls of the American Government, zealous to indiscretion, shared the irritability generated by the war, and erroneous views throughout the struggle colored their reports. England rejects as evidence the papers captured on the Richmond, their authors being unknown.

Part second deals with the American argument. It disputes the proposition that a neutral power is bound at the request of a belligerent to enforce its municipal laws and add to them if they are insufficient. It admits that reparation is due for an appreciable injury resulting from a clear violation of international duty, but is unable to attach districts meaning to some of the twelve propositions of the American case, and demurs to the exceptionally rigorous application made of these propositions to England. It urges that at the time of the Confederate war the mere sale and delivery of a vessel adopted for war to a belligerent was not a violation of neutrality. Nevertheless on this point it accepts the rules of the Treaty of Washington, not with the overstrained construction put on them by the Government of the United States, but according to their obvious purport. It regrets that the United States should see fit to strain the interpretation of these rules to the uttermost instead of accepting them in a fair and reasonable sense. It argues that England was bound to receive the Alabama as she would a vessel of war of any sovereign State and concludes by quoting from Ortolan, the eminent French authority on international law, to show that the principles for which the United States contend were never heretofore seriously asserted or recognized in Europe or America.

Part third treats of the precedents adduced in the American case, and replies thereto with others, such as the filibustering attacks of Lopez on Cuba, and Walker on Mexico and Central America, and the Fenian raids on Canada. The history on this subject is the history of unlawful enterprise, originating in America and with American citizens American privateers have from time to time harassed England, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Central America, Cuba and Canada.

Part fourth considers the various complaints made of the trafic in munitions of war with the South, blockade running by British ships, &c

Part fifth gives the history of the cruisers Sumter and Nashville, complains of being required, to meet the demands in regard to which the sole difficulty is, to treat them as serious.

Part sixth gives an account of the Florida and Alabama with the details of their escapes. It seeks to show that the time, which elapsed between Mr. Adams application and the Alabama's departure, was too short to justify the charge of negligence, and claims that in this respect, England cannot be charged with any failure of duty.

Part seventh is devoted to the history of the Shenandoah and Georgia.

Part eighth relates to other vessels, and repudiates the responsibility of Great Britain for their depredations.

Part ninth treats of the reception of rebel cruisers in British ports, and seeks to defend the conduct of Great Britain by comparing it with that of other nations.

Part tenth, after recapitulating the facts and arguments of the preceeding parts, declares the claims for interest on damages awarded from July 1st, 1865, untenable. The losses which the Arbitrators may take in account are, at the utmost, those directly arising from the capture and destruction of ships and property. After describing the situation of anxiety and insecurity in which neutrals would be placed in time of war, should the doctrines presented in the American case as to their duties prevail, the counter case concludes with an expression of the hope that a frank open statement of the facts will effectually remove every misunderstanding between nations allied by innumerabilities.

Comments of the Press.

The *Times* describes the British counter case as conceived in a grave and statecs man-like spirit. While the Americaan case reads like an advocate's speech to the jury for assault and battery, England's reply is like the utterance of a judge.

The *Telegraph* says: Americans, studying with impartiality our counter case will find reason to fear, not only for their indirect claims, but for something more. The instances of over-statement and inconsistency is brought against them until the great fabric of laborious ingenuity trembles to its foundation.

None of the other city journals have articles on the subject.

U. S. SENATE.

Saturday's Session.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Brownsville, Nebraska.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill to restore the waters of Bay Superior to their natural outlet at Superior City.

The Tariff.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up the House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend so as to repeal the duty on salt and coal.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business, the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, came up.

Amendments were adopted limiting the issue of the construction bonds to $40,000 per mile, and authorizing the company to include in the mortgage to secure their land bonds on any land they may acquire by consolidation with other companies to whom land grants have been made; provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to revive or make any land grant whatever; and, provided further, that the lands so acquired shall be subject to all obligations, limitations and conditions now existing by law, and that the act shall not be construed to authorize a diversion of any of the lands, &c., from the purpose for which they were granted; also providing that the company shall

Commence the Construction

of the road from San Diego eastward within one year of the passage of this act, and shall construct after the second year not less than twenty-five miles a year, until a junction is formed with the line from the east.

Upon the amendment authorizing the Grand Lower and San Diego Pacific Railroad Company, to build a road from Fulton, Ark., to a point on the Texas and Pacific Road, a discussion arose as to the right of Congress to grant the right of way and authorizing the construction of a road through a State after which the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment providing that the road shall not be exempt from taxation by the State, which may hereafter be formed out of the territory through which it runs. Agreed to.

An amendment providing that the road from Marshall, Texas, shall be of uniform grade was agreed to.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the committee, reported an amendment authorizing the Texas Pacific Railroad Company to complete and operate a road from Marshall, Texas, to Shreveport, La. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in the Committee of the Whole it was reported to the Senate and the amendments in the Committee were concurred in,

Except

the amendment as to taxation by the State, which was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 20.

Mr. BLAIR offered an amendment extending the time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for three years, but after some discussion he withdrew it.

Mr HARLAN renewed and advocated it, but afterwards withdrew it.

The bill then passed.

Mr. COTTON moved to take up the House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. BLAIR called for the yeas and nays, which were taken and resulted: Yeas, 22; nays, 7, no quorum voting.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING the Sergeant-at-Arms was

Sent for the Absentees.

In about an hour the Sergeant at-Arms returned, and reported that he had notified all the absent Senators, and as there was still no quorum, a motion was made to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in as many absentees as were required with those present to form a quorum.

The motion was ruled out of order, and then the Senate adjourned.

THE EARTH QUAKES.

At Cario.

CARIO, April 20.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about two o'clock this morning.

At Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—The shock of an earthquake was felt here at two o'clock this morning. The oscillations were north and South, and continued two minutes creating considerable alarm.

A Baltimore special says that the committee having in charge the investigation into the conduct of Rev. Dr. Huston, has so far completed its labors as to be nearly ready to frame a regular church indictment upon which he may be called to answer. The committee having only two days in the week to work, the investigation is naturally slow, as there are a great many charges being brought against him from the different portions of the country where he has ministered. Almost every day the committee are in receipt of communications concerning his past career which, if true, show a life of licentious crime never before heard of in this country. The mother of the young school girl, whom he is alleged to have ruined in this city, has given her testimony to the committee, but the terrible tale of the girl herself will not be heard until he makes answer to the indictment.

A special dispatch from Salt Lake City says that the Mormon police on Friday night threated the life of an Associated Press reporter, asserting that they would cut his heart out, and using the most abusive language, they being backed by many of their comrades. His offense is that of sending reports touching the situation here, which are not favorable towards the Mormon cause.

Anna Dickinson spoke on Friday evening at Cooper Institute, in opposition to the Administration, and in favor of the Liberal movement. Horace Greeley presided.

RELIGIOUS.

Consecration of Catholic Bishop.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Rev. Father McNierny was consecrated to-day in St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city, Coadjutor Bishop of Albany. The consecration was conducted by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Bishops Laughlin of Brooklyn; and Bacon, of Portland, Maine. The sermon was preached by Bishop Bailey of Newark. Besides these the American Episcopate was represented by the Bishops of Burlington, Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Rochester, Buffalo, Scranton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Louisville, Delaware and Ogdensburg, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Kingston, Canada.

OHIO NEWS.

THE coal miners are on a strike in Mahoning county, for 20 cents per ton additional pay. They refuse an increase of 10 cents.

JOHN WOOD, the oldest pioneer farmer in Montgomery county, died at his residence in Randolph township last Saturday week, aged seventy-five.

THE annual meeting of the German Baptist Church in the United States will be held on the farm of Cyrus Hoover, near Smithville Station, Wayne county, Ohio, commencing May 20th

THE next annual convention of the Ohio State Sunday School Union will be held in the city of Lancaster, Fairfield county, on the 5th and 6th of June, 1872.

A. G. TRIBOLET created a sensation on Superior street, Cleveland, last week, by forcing the season with a linen coat, and having his crown-piece decorated with his pauis plug hat of '63.

SOME parties desire to remove Professor Newberry, from his position of Chief Geologist, because he is a carpet-bagger. Where would Ohio be but for carpet-baggers? A wolf's nest.—Mansfield *Herald*.

JUDGE E. CHEW, for many years a resident of this county, and a former Associate Judge, died at his residence near Rome, on Sunday last. Judge Chew was an upright citizen, a loving husband and parent, and had the respect and love of the entire community in which he lived. He was an old and honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried on Tuesday with the honors of that organization.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

IT is predicted by many that the fruit is all frozen. Be it so or not, there is time enough when blossoming time comes to ascertain the facts; it is not wise to be too hasty in these things

THE typhoid fever, which recently raged as an epidemic in Reading, is gradually disappearing. At one time, two or three weeks ago, there were from five hundred to eight hundred cases of the disease in the city and a great many proved fatal.

THE dead body of a man was found on the top of a lime kiln in Chambersburg on Sunday, the 14th inst. It is supposed that he laid down to rest himself and was suffocated by the gas from the burning kiln.

WM. JEFFREY, D. D., departed this life on Thursday morning, Feb. 29th at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. J. W. Walker, in West Fairfield, Pa., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was for thirty-five years pastor of Bethany Church, Presbyrery of Ohio, (now Pittsburgh,) the oldest member of the Presbytery, and for forty-five years Stated Clerk of the Synod of Pittsburgh.—Monongahela *Republican*.

ON the night of the 4th the office of the Lycoming county Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Muncy was entered, the safe blown open and robbed of bonds amounting to $32,000. The explosion of the safe rent it asunder, and twisted the bolts nearly double, showing the force of the charge, and the noise it must have made; and yet it awoke no one.

WE learn that the Lehigh Valley Railroad officers propose instituting an accident insurance on their lines for the benefit of employees, paying weekly benefits to disabled men at the rate of ten dollars per week, and in case of death $200 Upon careful calculation it is found that this can be paid from a revenue of twenty-five cents per month from each operative.—Allentown *Democrat*.

IN the court of Common Pleas on Saturday morning a final order was made authorizing the Allemania Insurance Company to amend its charter.

ONE of our fashionable clergymen recently announced through the press that on such a day he would deliver a sermon to his flock, winding up the notice with "D. V." (*Deo Volente*—God willing.) "Dolly Varden" being all the rage, "D. V." was mistaken therefor, and the church was packed with ladies anxious to hear what Rev. Mr. ——, had to say about the "Dolly Varden" styles. Imagine their disgust when he chose the "Prodigal Son" for his subject.

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Cod Liver Oil is the best.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Weise Arrested.

Yesterday morning Albert Kershgissmer made information before Mayor Blackmore charging Peter Weise with murder. It will be remembered that the wife of the accused died in East Liberty a few days ago from the effects of having her throat cut with a razor. The wife made a deposition exculpating the husband from complicity in the act, but from the contradictory stories told by the defendant there were grave suspicions that her husband was concerned in the blood letting. Now that the charge has been made we trust that the matter will be thoroughly sifted. The accused was arrested and remanded to jail.

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"A Disease all Over."

So Consumption was once pithily defined by the celebrated Dr. Rush, meaning thereby that this dreaded complaint caused a depraved state of the whole system. Indeed there are well-established cases where persons have lived to old age with but a portion of their lungs in healthful operation, death supervening at last from the effects of the condition of these organs on the whole system. And yet this disease, so formidable in its character, so far-reaching in its effects, so generally fatal when once established, is easily controlled and may be thoroughly eradicated in its first stages. In a variable climate like ours, Coughs and Colds are commonly the exciting causes of Diseases of the Lungs, and these should be removed at once. In many instances, persons are born with unsound or tuberculous lungs, and in such cases the most consanit care and watchfulness is required rid th organs of the taint; but a prompt resort to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, no matter whether the disease is const tutional, or whether it has been engendered by severe colds or exposure, will be found salutary and effectual; and if any proof of the curative powers of this medicine is wanted, it can readily be found in the testimony of those who have been saved from Consumption and Pulmonary Complaints by its use, and whose evidence is explicitly given in the Annual Publications of the Proprietors. Act rationally, therefore, on the first symptoms, and by a prompt recourse to a remedy so well established, escape the wretched sufferings of the Consumptive. Sold by all Druggists.

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Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had long been despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOB MOSES,

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Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

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EFFECT BEFORE YOU KNOW IT

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See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

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A SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT.

Col. A. K. McClure on Grant and His Philadelphia Thieves, Rounders and Repeaters—The President Their Head and Front, Their Bulwark and Shield—The Gift-Taker Demands There Shall be no Investigation—The Honesty of Three Republican Senators—The Custom-House, Post office and Navy Yard Vomited forth their Repeaters, Several of Whom have been Promoted by the President—Why Col. McClure Opposes the Nomination of Our Present Corrupt Chief Magistrate.

The Philadelphia *Evennig Bulletin* of Saturday contains a letter from Senator Alex. K. McClure in reply to an editorial in that journal criticising his assent to the Cincinnati movement. After declaring that "whenever I cannot maintain my plighted faith to my constituents, I will surrender the Senatorship," he thus continues:

Had I been returned elected, as I confessedly was elected, in January last, and the question of Grant's re-nomination had been presented for the consideration of Republican Senators, I would have subordinated my individual preferences, and given effect to what was then undoubtedly the choice of the Republicans of the District. I could have pardoned the President's personal, official and malignant hostility to the Reform movement in that contest, on the ground that had men had deceived him by their appeals for party organization; and I might have excused it also on the ground that a Senator had no right to do a wrong to his constituents because the President saw fit to degrade his office by interfering in a local contest.

But, after an exhausting struggle with organized plunderers, in which the *Bulletin* rendered eminent service, the people were denied a true return of the honest vote, and a fraudulent return given to the defeated candidate. With one voice the press of Philadelphia, of all shades of opinion, demanded investigation of the frauds. The issue had been tried, and the true verdict was well understood by every intelligent citizen. The question had then ceased to be political in any sense consistent with justice. It became a mere question of testing the common honesty of those who were called upon to act, or who assumed to act, in the matter; and the administration of President Grant was the head and front, the bulwark and shield of the men who struggled in desperation to commit a double fraud upon the people of Philadelphia, by perpetuating the dominion of the rings, rounders and repeaters in our municipal affairs.

While a few of us were laboring day and night, after the election, to prepare the evidence of fraud in form for the consideration of the Senate, the command came from the President that there must be no investigation, and there was not a plunderer about the State House dens who did not plume himself because the edict of power had gone forth to sustain the fraudulent return awarded against the people. The Republican Senators rushed into caucus, under the lash of the administration, and personally importuned and driven by officials direct from the throne, to devise how *not* to allow inquiry into what they knew to be deliberate fraud upon the better citizens of Philadelphia. A few Republican Senators meant to do right, but they were unwilling to incur the wrath of power until there was no hope of investigation by obedience to caucus. For two weeks the appliances of the administration were successful, and only when three brave men declared, with the Democrats, that they would vote to select a committee, under the constitutional powers of the Senate, without regard to law, was an act allowed to pass authorising a committee. But for the manly action of Messrs. Col. Davis, Strang and Billingfelt, the repeating, ballot-stuffing, false-counting, perjury and rioting of the Fourth district, would have been strengthened for fresh triumphs over the people of Philadelphia, by the positive protection given them by the President of the United States. The *Bulletin* appreciated the state of the case, pending the struggle with power at Harrisburgh, when it gave the bold and able leader, notifying the President that "Hands Off" was a necessity if he would preserve the confidence of the Republicans of this city. I beg you to re-peruse that faithful admonition.

Nor did the desperation of administration power end when an investigation was ordered. The evidence appalled the community. It was proven from day to day how the Custom House, the Post-Office, the Navy Yard, the Arsenal and the Revenue offices had vomited forth their repeaters, their perjured election officers, their leaders of gangs of rounders, their sciences ballot-box stuffers and their expert forgers of returns. One by one, by name and official position, they were pointed out, by sworn testimony that no effort was made to impeach, and circumstantially convicted of their crimes. The daily journals published and commented on the startling evidence, and no one of ordinary intelligence can plead ignorance of these fearful wrongs or wrongdoers. Notwithstanding President Grant's profuse professions and public proclamations in favor of civil service reform, not one of these well-known criminals has been removed, excepting two or three who have been promoted in their respective departments

If you doubt that these men, under the protecting power of the President, have absolute control of the Republican organization in Philadelphia, and mainly throughout the State, scan the men who are to represent you and the sixty thousand Republicans of our city, in the National Convention. They will, in that great body, assuming to reflect the wishes of the Republicans of the nation, simply repay the obligations they owe to the administration for maintaining them in place and power at the sacrifice of public decency.

I oppose the re-nomination of President Grant because he is the foe of every principle of reform; because I am fully convinced that two-thirds or more of the Reform Republicans of Philadelphia sincerely desire another candidate, and because he cannot and should not be elected against any other candidate with a loyal record. Assured by the character of the delegates chosen to the Philadelphia Convention, so far as I can personally judge, that they will merely do the bidding of power, regardless of the convictions or preferences of the party, I shall consult with independent Republicans at Cincinnati, and act as my duty to Republican principles to a Republican constituency and to the country shall dictate. If by this, disaster comes upon our organization, tell me in truth and soberness who must answer for it?

A. K. McCLURE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1872.

Frederick B. Simons, the head of the Boston and Salem Express Company, has been missing since Thursday. So says a Boston telegram. Fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. His His coat and satchel have been found in an alley way in the northern part of the city.

HIRAM'S HYPOCRISY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1872.

Settlement with Joint Debtors.

A bill was passed authorizing settlements by the Secretary of the Treasury with the joint debtors of the United States.

The Civil Service Reform Bill

was then taken up.

Mr. ROBERTS advocated it.

Mr. BINGHAM expressed his regret that the bill had been reported, and was being pressed on the consideration of the House. He declared that such a bill was forbidden by the genius of our institutions and by the express letter of the constitution. It was a direct interference with the guaranteed privileges of every citizen of the United States. It was

A Miserable Spectacle.

He appealed to his Republican friends to remember that they were the advance guard in that great struggle, which had resulted substantially and was to result fully and completely and forevermore in restoring to the people their long lost liberty and their equal rights. Let them not inaugurate the business of going backward on their own record, and of

Attempting to Forge Fetters

on the minds and consciences of freemen. Let Civil Service be reformed, but let it be reformed in the only way possible under the Constitution, that is by the integrity to duty and honor of the Executive officers, of members of Congress, and of the people themselves.

Mr. GARFIELD made the closing speech in favor of the bill, He reviewed the three chief objections urged against it, that it was unconstitutional, that the Civil Service was pure and needed no reform, and that the interests of the party required the maintenance of the present system. On the first point he referred to

The Golden Rule of the Government.

that the three great departments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, should be separate and independent of each other, and that neither should encroach on the other. The spirit and letter of that rule had been violated again and again, in the mode in which the Civil Service was administered. It could not be said, with even the shadow of truth, that the head of the executive department did now exercise his high functions of nomination even without the constant terrible pressure of the whole body of the Legislative Department; and for many years Presidents of the United States had been crying out in their agony to be relieved from that unconstitutional, crushing, irresistible pressure The present custom was

An Apostacy From the Government

in its original purity—an apostacy of the most alarming character. So careful had Washington been that even the executive departments should not influence each other that he had scattered public buildings in the capital all over the city.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—Where will I find that?

Mr. GARFIELD—You will find it in the *Globe* to-morrow. [Laughter.]

As to the other objection to the bill that the Civil Service was pure and needed no reform, Mr. Gurfield referred to the first message of the President calling attention to the need of reform. The House had been told yesterday by Mr. Butler that the Paymaster's Department had done well during the war, but why? Because that was a magnificent department of the service, where every man was held to accountability; where an officer was not removed every time that a politition wanted to get another in his place; where the law of promotion prevailed. The army and navy belong to a class of service separated from the miserable civil service of which he was speaking. There was not really a high and noble service connected with the Government that had not been, more or less, separated from the evils in question. He instanced the Coast Survey as a service in which the system of promotion by merit prevailed, and asked who would dare to turn that service into the hands of politicians? It was so with the Light House Board, and with all parts of the public service that were

An Honor and Glory to the Country

The House had been treated during the debate to a class of insinuations, which he could not pass over in silence. They had been told, in very plain language, that this whole civil service business was a trick on the part of some people, who did not like the President, and who wanted to get up the Cincinnati Convention, and that

The President Had Been Caught in the Trap

spread for him by Congress at the instigation of his enemies. "Behold how plain a tale shall put that down?" It was in the President's Message, 5th December, 1870, that these words were used:

"I call the attention of Congress to an abuse of long standing, which I desire to have reformed. I refer to the Civil service of the country."

That was the first utterance that had been made four months before the provision had been put in the Appropriation bill, to which Mr. Butler had referred as the origin of the movement. But that provision did not compel, but merely authorized the President to devise some means of bettering the public service. Ten months afterwards the President had forwarded to Congress the report of the Civil Servile Commission and said:

"I ask for all the strength, that Congress can give, to enable me to carry out the reform of the Civil Service, recommended by the commission to take effect on the 1st of January, 1872.

And now on the 16th of April, 1872, the President had sent an executive order with the body of amended rules, and called on Congress to support him in carrying those rules into effect. The gentleman from Massachusetts had taken on himself yesterday, to report what he previously had said about the trick by which the President had been entrapped into the Civil Service net and had made a remark referring to him (Garfield,) that if he (Mr. Butler,) were chairman of the leading committee of the House he would endeavor to support the President of the United States, and not be

The President's Enemy in the Matter.

Mr. BUTLER—Is it true what I see in the *Tribune* that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations refuses to endorse the administration.

Mr. GARFIELD—I do not propose to be marched out over anybody's race course at anybody's behest.

Mr. BUTLER—I would take a very different horse. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD—The same paper says that the entire Massachusetts delegation in Congress refuses to endorse the administration.

Mr. BUTLER—And I am ready to deny it. Is the gentleman! I say

It Is a Lie.

Does he say so?

Mr. PERRY (Ohio)—I call the gentleman to order. These interruptions are intolerable.

Mr. GARFIELD—I have no more words with the gentleman from Massachusetts on the matter now on hand. The impression was made on my mind yesterday that the gentleman did assume to speak by authority on this floor, and to represent that this Civil Service Reform movement was thrust on an unwilling President, and that the men who defended it were the President's enemies and

Not His Friends.

I have recounted here the steps by which this movement has reached its present stage. I have shown you that it began with the President, and that it has been followed up by the President. But to make myself doubly sure, I called last evening with a colleague on the President himself and conversed with him on this matter of Civil Service Reform, and I am at liberty to say, and I will say, whether I am at liberty or not—

Mr. BUTLER—I call the gentleman to order. The utterances of the President, except when brought here in form, by a message to the House, are not to be stated to influence the question of legislation.

Mr. COX—They do not influence us very much. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—The gentleman says he called on the President, and that he was at liberty to say.

Mr. GARFIELD—The rules of the Middlesex Bar do not apply here;

This is Not a Criminal Court.

Mr. BUTLER—No sir; because there is some decorum and propriety in criminal courts. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD—I was in hopes there would be some here, but I see there is not [Laughter.] I desire to say to the House that I have had no impression made on my mind from any conversation with any man more strong or any more clear than this, that in all this matter of Civil Service Reform the President is not only sincere but he is in earnest. Every message that he has sent us makes me more certain that that is so, and nothing I have ever heard him say detracts one whit from that conviction.

The SPEAKER—The chair regards it as an indecorum to refer in any manner to a conversation with the President of the United States. It is clearly against the rule and against the independence of the House.

Mr. BUTLER [to Mr. Garfield]—Now don't you wish this was a criminal court so as to avoid that? [Laughter.].

Mr. GARFIELD—I call the Speaker's attention to the fact that I have only stated my impression.

The SPEAKER—The wording of it in that way does not relieve it from the objection or escape the parliamentary point.

Mr. GARFIELD—I have only to say that if anything I have said trenches on the line of propriety and parliamentary debate, it is because the assumption was made here in a manner utterly unparalelled in the experience I have had here, in the form of an insinuation that those who defend Civil Service Reform are antagonists of the Executive.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not say that. I said that the enemies of the President were friends of Civil Service Reform. I did not say that all friends of Civil Service Reform were enemies of the President.

Mr. PERRY (Ohio)—Did you not say Yesterday that these who supported this bill would require

A Certificate that they were not Going to Cincinnati.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, and I have been trying to get such a certificate from the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) and he will not give it. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD—The gentleman from Massachusetts is not the keeper of my political conscience.

Mr. BUTLER—I never knew that you had any. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD, cutting adrift from this personal colloquy, addressed himself to the subject before the House and argued that it was a matter of imperative necessity that Congress should abdicate its usurped and pretended right to dictate appointments to the Executive.

Arguments in support of the bill were also made by Messrs. McCormick and Finkelnburg.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table, but at the suggestion of several members he withdrew that motion, and the House proceeded to vote on Mr. Butler's motion to recommit the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN desired to amend the motion by giving the committee leave to report at any time.

Mr. BUTLER—By no means; I object.

The Bill was Recommitted

by a vote of 96 yeas to 79 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Averill, Banks, Barber, Beck, Bigby, Bingham, Bird, Blair (Mo.), Boles, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Clark (Texas), Clark (New York), Coburn, Coghlan, Comingo, Conger, Critcher, Croker, Carroll, DeLarge, Dickey, Donnan, Dox, Duel, Dunnell, Farwell, Galladay, Goodrich, Harmer, Harper, Harris (Miss.), Harris (Va.), Havens, Hays (Ala.), Hazelton (Wis.), Hazelton (N. Y.), Kendall, Kerr, King, Lamison, Lampart, Lansing, Maynard, McJunkin, McKee, Mercur, Moore, Morey, Morgan, L. Myers, Niblack, Packer, Parker (Mo.), Palmer, Peck, Perce, Peters, Prindle, Rainey, Rusk, Sargent, Scofield, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Slater, Sloss, Smith (Ohio), Snapp, Snyder, Speer (Pa.), Speer (Ga.), Sprague, Stoughton, Sypher, Taffee, Terry, Townsend (Pa.), Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Van Trump, Weddell, Weldon (Ia.), Wallace, Wheeler, Whitely, Wilson (Ind.), Wilson (Ohio)—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Beatty, Blair (Mich.), Brooks (N. Y.), Buffington, Burchard, Burdett, Cotton, Cox, Crossland, DuBose, Duke, Eames, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Foster (Mich.), Frye, Garfield, Garrett, Getz, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Hay (Ill.), Hibbard, Hoar, Holman, Kelley, Lowe, Lynch, Mason, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McIntyre, Merriam, Morphis, Orr, Packard, (Ind) Parker, (N. H) Perry, (Ohio) Perry, (N. Y.), Poland, Potter, Price, Read, Ritchie, E. H. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sherwood, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Upson Voorhees, Wakeman, Waldron, (Mich.) Wells, Whitthorne, Willard, Young—79

The remainder of the session was devoted to business of the District of Columbia.

The Ku Klux.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the Ku Klux outrages in South Carolina. Referred to the Joint Committee on the subject.

Mr. BECK declared that part of the statements contained in the message were not true—referring to the statement that the facts were obtained from the Select Committee.

Mr. COX—It is not a true statement and we will debate it any time.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS made a remark to the same effect.

Mr. DICKEY asserted that the statements were true.

The House adjourned till Monday.

A proposition has been discussed by Congress to augment the revenue bill to provide $20,000 yearly to subsidize an opera company.

THE LIBERALS.

Greeley on the Grant Meeting.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Tribune* says: "Those citizens who desire the re-election of Gen. Grant, held a meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, and were addressed by able and eminent speakers, Unlike the Liberal Republicans, who made no special exertions, hardly gave the late meeting ordinary publicity, and incurred scarcely any expense about it, the Grant men strained every nerve, exhausting all devices for attracting attention to make the demonstration an overwhelming success; they did not after all get into the hall of the Institute so large an audience as that which spontaneously packed it last Friday night to hear Senators Trumbull and Schurz."

Virginia Radicals Instruct for Grant and Lewis.

RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—In the Republican State Convention to-day, the committee on resolutions reported a platform of principles which was adopted. The eighth resolution offers the name of Senator John F. Lewis as a fit candidate for Vice President of the United States, and the ninth endorses the acts of President Grant and urges his renomination.

he West Virginia Liberals Instruct for Chief Justice Chase as Their Preference for the Presidency, and Put Forth a Strong Platform

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 18.—At a conference of the leading Liberal Republicans and Liberal Democrats held in this city to-day, it was resolved that the Liberal Republicans of West Virginia, who may attend as delegates at the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati on the first of May, 1872, be requested to use all honorable means to secure the nomination by that body of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency. A similar resolution was adopted requesting the Liberal Democrats who may be in attendance as delegates to the Reunion and Reform Convention, which meets at the same time and place to use their influence for the nomination of the Chief Justice. A platform was adopted liberal in its character, which briefly covers the following provisions:

The perpetuity and sovereignty of the American Union.

Restoration of local self government.

The preservation and co-ordination of the three Departments of the Government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

An acceptance in good faith of the three last amendments to the Constitution.

The adjustment of our tariff laws to a revenue standard with such discriminations only as the general interest may require.

Amnesty for all past political offences.

The protection of the rights of labor.

A speedy return of the currency to a specie standard.

The accession of neighboring States when it can be done without interference with international obligations and without force or fraud.

The protection of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, from the despotism of foreign Governments.

The inviolability of the national debt.

The platform concludes with an appeal to all patriotic citizens to unite to protect the Union of States, and the rights of citizens and for the restoration of peace, progress and prosperity to the entire people.

Call for an Organization of the Liberals of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—A call has been issued by the Liberal Republicans, who propose to attend the Cincinnati Convention, inviting a general organization in the State to that end. Among the signers, who number forty, are Jno. Hickman and Alex. K. McClure.

Iowa and the Liberals.

DUBUQUE, April 18.—A call will be published to-morrow morning for a mass convention on Saturday at City Hall to all in sympathy with the Liberal Republican movement. Delegates will be appointed to a State Convention to be held at Davenport on the 23d. The call is signed by many leading Republicans in this city. The Germans are a unit for it. Clayton county has appointed a full delegation to Davenport, including several who were delegates to the late Republican State Convention.

Hot for Cincinnati.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. April 18.—The Orange County Convention has appointed sixteen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

Louisiana Democracy in Council.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The Democratic State Convention met at the National Theatre. General Alexander Dellonet was made temporary chairman. There was a large attendance, all the parishes being represented, but a permanent organization was not effected. The members seem to be equally divided regarding nominations, many favoring postponement until after the Cincinnati Convention.

The Movement in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—A meeting of the Liberal Republicans was held here to-day. Col. McClure, who was called to the chair, said that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the Cincinnati Convention, which was a mass movement without being entangled with the usual political machinery; hence the necessity for this informal meeting.

Gen. Wm. B. Thomas wanted to know if he was in the right place. He was going to Cincinnati, but he could not participate in the movement if the call, as published, was binding on those who go. He was engaged on a work looking

To the Annihilation of the Republican Party,

and was opposed to any candidate nominated by the Philadelphia Convention—Grant or any other man When in Cincinnati he proposed doing all he could to

Kill the Republican Party.

He and other gentlemen had organized a State Central Committee, and a call had been issued for an election of delegates today to the Cincinnati Convention.

Col. McClure—Will these delegates be chosen as Republicans?

Gen. Thomas—Yes.

Mr. Worrell—Will they vote for Republicans?

Gen. Thomas—Our object is to defeat President Grant and any Republican nominee.

Col. McClure said that only a man of loyalty and one faithful to the country should receive the nomination for President. This movement was in the lines of the Republican party. It was by the Republicans of necessity, but they do not mean to be bound by the Government party as it now stands. It is really

A Break

from the management of the party.

Gen. Thomas said that he had labored to build up the Republican party, but now he was free to say it was the *most corrupt party on the face of the earth.*

Mr. Sypher said that the delegation would go unpledged at Cincinnati. What is best to be done under the circumstances will be considered.

In the Vernacular.

Col. McClure said—The English of the whole thing was, that during the rebellion (or bringing of it to the dignity of a revolution,) five years ago their might have been a necessity for the exercise of military power in the South, but not now. The speaker differed with Grant on principle. The danger, then, that the free institutions of the country had to meet, was the policy of Gen. Grant to carry elections by force of the bayonet, The South to my mind has been

More Desolated

since the war than before it.

Gen. Cake said he would rather not be bound to support a nominee outside of the Republican party.

Mr. Sypher moved that an executive committee of thirteen, of which Colonel McClure should be chairman, be appointed to have general charge of the whole movement. Agreed to.

After some further remarks the meeting adjourned.

How Tennessee Regards It.

NASHVILLE, April 20.—The Liberal Republicans of Nashville and vicinity have appointed a strong delegation for this district to the Cincinnati National Republican Convention. Amongst the delegates are Jas. F. Fowler, late United States Senator; E. H. Least, Chancellor; T. P. Thurston, late of General Thomas' staff, J. W. Parsman, and Jno. Ruhm, late Secretary of the Republican State Committee. Large delegations from East and West Tennessee are expected.

The Re-union and Reform Association, of Nashville, appointed a delegation one hundred strong, of the best citizens, to the Re-union and Reform Mass Convention, at Cincinnati on May 1st.

Ex-President Johnson.

NASHVILLE, April 20.—Andrew Johnson, in an interview with an East Tennessee politician, emphatically declared that he would not be a candidate for the lower brauch of Congress. He intimated a desire to go the Senate.

"MY POLICY."

RESULTS OF GRANT'S INDIAN JOB.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—A man on trial for murder at Talaquah yesterday, was acquitted, whereupon a relative of the murdered man shot the defendant dead, and then the Judge on the bench.

An Indiscriminate Fight

then commenced, in which eleven persons were killed and as many more wounded. Among the killed were three United States Marshals, named Owens, Hawkins and Wilson.

[Second Dispatch.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 20.—The Fort Smith *New Era* of Wednesday last, the 17th inst., contains the following startling news from the Indian country: The feeling of jealousy harbored by our Indian neighbors at the authority of the government of the United States, exercised over their territory, culminated on last Monday, the 15th inst, in a fearful deed of bloodshed falling little short of a wholesale massacre of the agents of the United States government.

The Scrimmage.

The following startling letter was received on Tuesday morning at the United States Marshal's office, by Captain James W. Donnelly, chief clerk at Whitmore's, Barren Fork, Cherokee Nation:

J. W. Donnelly,

DEAR SIR: We have had a terrible fight; lost seven men on *our* own side, and killed three of *theirs*, and wounded a great many. We are in *a devil* of a strait. Send us men and means *instanter*. We are with the dead and wounded, and expect to stay with them until the last one of us goes up. Owens is wounded. *For God's sake* send us help, *and send it quickly.* Come to Dutchtown, and then down Barren Fork to Whitemore's, where Ward was killed. Vanney and I are alone with Owens; none of the rest are here with us; we look for help to-morrow night by dark, and lots of it. We are looking to be attacked every moment, as the parties are close together. Some of the Cherokees are with us.

Yours in haste, J. S. PEAVEY.

The Cause.

In order that the circumstances causing the terrible fight above alluded to may be fully understood, we make the following statement: On the 11th inst. a white man named J. J. Kesteson, living in the Cherokee nation, near the Arkansas line, about fifty miles from this city, came to this place and filed an information before the U. S. Commissioner, Colonel James O. Churchill, against one Ezekiel Proctor, also

A White Man,

married to a Cherokee woman, for assault with intent to kill. He stated that while he was in his saw mill on the 13th of February last, the aforesaid Proctor came in, walked up to his wife, a Cherokee woman, and, without provocation,

Shot Her Dead.

He then pointed his revolver at him and fired, the ball striking just above the left eye. Before he could fire again, he (Kesteson) escaped. He further stated that the said Proctor was now undergoing his trial for the murder of his wife at the Court House in "Going Snake," distant about fifty-seven miles from this place.

A writ was also issued and the Deputy Marshals were instructed to go to the Court House and remain until the trial was over, and if he was not convicted to arrest him on that charge. Proctor was known to be a desperado, and it being in the neighborhood where Deputy Marshal Bentz was killed over a month ago, and owing to the fact that a Deputy Marshal is

Shot Almost on Sight,

it was necessary that a strong posse be sent. The parties had also writs for the murderers of United States Deputy Marshal Bentz, who were supposed to be in that immediate vicinity, and it was proven that they intended to resist arrest. On last Saturday morning, April 13th, Deputy Marshals Jacob G. Owens and Joseph G. Peavey, with Wm. Ward, Joseph G. Vanney, James Hawkins, Paul Jones and Eugene Bracket as a posse, left here for

The Scene of Action.

At Evansville they were joined by Riley Woods, William J. Morris, and at Dutchtown by a man named Beck, who is part Cherokee. The Indian Court House is about twelve miles west of that place. The party proceeded, and at about three o'clock on Monday, when within fifty yards of the Court House they dismounted, hitched their horses and

Quietly Walked

towards the east side of the Court House, filed in twos and stopped at the corner. Beck stepped around to the front door and and looked in. Seeing a large number of people inside *armed to the teeth*, he turned around to come away, but not before he was fired upon and dangerously wounded in the act of turning. The ball passed in near the left shoulder blade, and lodged against the collar bone.

At the Same Instant

a volley was fired from the court house upon the Marshal's force without, who then commenced to return the fire. They were at a great disadvantage, as the attacking party was under shelter inside of the court house. It appears that Beck, who is a Cherokee, had some friends in the court house, who, when they saw him fall, opened fire on his (Beck's) enemies inside, and presently the fighting became general between the forces inside and outside of the court house. It was brief, however, but

Terrible in Its Result.

Of the Marshal's force seven out of eleven lay dead. Of the assailants only three. Some sixteen or seventeen are reported wounded, some mortally, among whom was Deputy Marshal Owens, who was shot through the body above the hips.

The messenger who brought us Deputy Marshal Peavey's note to Capt. Jas. Donnelly, is a quiet young man, and was one of the Marshal's men. He showed us three bullet holes through his coat and one in his boot heel. He knew the names of

Only Two

of the Marshal's force killed, Jas. Ward and Riley Woods, both well known here. Three were missing, named Jas. Hawkins, Paul Jones and Eugene Brackett.

Morrows helped to lay out nine bodies on a porch about half a mile from the scene of the deadly affray, and thither the Federal wounded were also carried. Proctor and the woman were killed, and the desperado was guarded by eleven of his personal friends, who would not see him convicted. The sheriff was killed, and the Judge received three buckshot in the knee. Indeed, it appears from the sudden and deadly assault upon the Marshal's force that the people inside of the court house had been

Fully Informed

of their approach and were prepared for them. The officials had instructions to make a demand for Proctor only in case of his acquittal, and as that would not be brought about except through the intimidation or collusion of the jury, they expected some resistance should they attempt to arrest Proctor after his acquittal. But for the murderous volley on their first approach they were not prepared, hence their slaughter.

The Sequence.

Immediately upon the receipt of Deputy Marshal Peavey's letter, R. C. Kerns, Chief Deputy Marshal, raised and mounted a force of thirty men, and placed them under the command of City Marshal C. F. Robinson, Ive Tinker. Accompanying the expidition are doctors Julian C. Fired, and C. W. Pierce, with all the necessary surgical appliances and relief for the wounded. A demand has been made upon the authorities of the "Nation," so-called, to assist in the capture of the murderers, dead or alive.

The Troops Ordered Out.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Lieutenant General Sheridan has ordered Gen. Grierson with two companies to reoccupy Fort Gibson and capture and drive out the murderers and marauders in the Indian territory. It is expected that this action of the government will restore confidence between the settlers and peaceable Indians on the borders of Arkansas. The fort was abandoned by order of General Pope, but the terrible affray reported from Fort Smith shows the necessity of keeping a force of soldiers in that section.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

How the "Colored Folks" Look Upon "Social Liberty."

NEW YORK, April 20.—In the colored Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day an earnest discussion took place on the question of union with the white M. E. Church. Rev. J. C. Gilbert declared himself unutterably opposed to such a union. The Methodists were like *bees working in their different hives*, and if the whites thought they extracted their honey from the top of the flowers, it was no better than that gathered by the blacks.

Rev. James A. Jones said that the voices of the colored bishops and ministers would be lost in a conference with the white church oracles.

Rev. Thomas James opposed the union. Colored Methodists existed under a sort of proscription. It was still a *"nigger pew."* The speaker said that *if Jesus Christ with a black skin and wooly hair came into the city and entered the pulpit, the white people would not go to see him.*

Bishop Clinton asked in astonishment: WHAT! NOT GET TO SEE JESUS?

Rev. Mr. James aswered—No sir, He would have to get whitewashed first, and religion has got to be whitewashed.

Rev. James appealed to the Zion Conference to take higher and holier ground and *stand on God's platform* of freedom and equality for all men.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Revolutionists Levying Forced Fines—The Conflict in Yucatan.

MATAMORAS, April 19.—Arrivals from Camargo with dates to the 17th report that the revolutionists fined the firm of Buck, Scoufieldt & Co., of Monterey $30,000 for some irregularity in passing the money of the country. This, with the proceeds of the sale of three hundred mules, placed the insurgents in funds, and will enable them to move on Matamoras in full force.

It isstated that General Trevino has assayed the entire command to General Quiroga, who will direct the movement on this city. A rumor pervails to-night that General Cortina was again defeated with severe loss near Reynosa.

To-day, by way of Tampico, it is reported that the revolutionists in Youcatan had complete control of that State.

Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Cortina.

MATAMORAS, April 20.—The Seventh Cavalry revolted at Cortina's headquarters yesterday, and attempted the life of the General, who was rescued by the Fourth regiment coming to his defence. Several were killed on both sides, and seventy escaped to the revolutionists. Six men, taken on the revolt, were shot by Cortina's troops.

Passengers from Camargo assert positively that Gen. Quiroga is en route for this city with about three thousand men, and that they will be here with heavy artillery to-morrow. The fortifications are in the best possible style of defence, and every precaution is being taken for resistance.

In St. Louis on Saturday, one Heder, represented as a lazy, drinking carpenter, shot his wife in the back of the neck, and then fired three bullets into his own head, but failed to kill either himself or wife. Heder was removed to the hospital, and his wife was taken care of by some friends. The latter is said to be an industrious, hard-working woman, and has for a long time supported her husband and three children. Heder gives whisky and jealousy as the cause of his act, while Mrs. Heder's friends utterly deny any reason for the latter.

GOV. PALMER REVOLTS.

He Will Not Support Grant—Unequivocal Statement of His Position.

(From the Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat, April 17.)

EDITORS CARLINVILLE DEMOCRAT: Such of my old friends as may have heard the announcement you were authorized to make, that I would not be a candidate before the Republican State Convention for renomination, no doubt felt some curiosity to know the reason for my conduct, and I know of no medium so proper for giving them the information as the columns of the newspaper established by us in 1856, when the Republican strength in Macoupin county amounted to eight hundred votes out of a voting population of nearly four thousand.

The State Convention, which has been called to meet at Springfield on May 22nd, will be controlled by men whose leading object will be to secure the renomination and election of President Grant, and they will make all the nominations of state officers subordinate to that object, and will have a right to expect that the candidate for Governor they select will sympathize in their favorite object, and undertake the canvass of the state to promote its success, I do not believe President Grant should be renominated by the Republican party, and will not say so, nor will I consent to canvass the state to promote his re-election, unless the candidate placed in the field against him is more objectionable. I supported Gen. Grant in 1868 with great cheefulness. Then the issues which followed the war were of transcendent importance. It was then necessary to provide complete guarantees for the liberty, equality and protection of all, and in comparison with the perfect accomplishment of these fundamental objects of government, measures of administrative reform were of small importance, and, in fact, from the state of the public mind, were then impossible. Now the most important public questions are such as relate to the enforcement of the laws, the administration of public provision for the care of the helpless classes, the reduction of the burdens of taxation, the enforcement of official honesty and responsibility, and the prosecution of the liberties of the people.

As all who are familiar with my opinions know, I believe that all reforms and improvements in the direction indicated must begin in the State, and the first step toward success must be to win back to the government of the States the confidence and affection of the people. No man need expect reforms in the administration of the Federal Government until the people assume the government of the States and enforce honesty and good government there. The President and Congress are too remote from the people to pay any great degree of attention to their wishes. They must be impressed by the action and example of the States. With these views, I cannot defend or justify the opinion acted upon by Gen. Grant, when he ordered four companies of infantry into this State to act as police, and that dictated his approval of the acts of Gen. Sheridan in raising troops by his own authority in this State subjecting Chicago to military rule, whereby a peaceable citizen of the State was unlawfully killed. These lawless and dangerous assumptions of authority cannot be defended or apologized for by me while the obligations of an oath to support the Constitution and enforce the laws of this State rest upon me. If the powers claimed and acted upon by the President in these instances exist in him, the State of Illinois is but a dependency of the government at Washington, and the lives and liberties of the people are subject to the will of the President. To defend these acts of the President is to concede that the power he claimed exists. Such a concession by the Governor would be a crime against the people of the State. Nor could I, if a candidate for Governor, say to the people that President Grant has the inclination or ability to enforce economy and reform in the government; nor will I submit my judgment on these points to a convention that will be dominated by by his appointees and partisans.

JOHN M. PALMER.

DEATH OF POLICEMAN STACKS.

Mysterious Murder—Adjourned Inquest—Reward Offered—Meeting of the Police Committee—Imposing Funeral To-Day, &c.

(From the Daily Post of Thursday.)

Yesterday morning policeman John Stacks, who was so brutally and mysteriously beaten early on Tuesday morning, died at the Soldiers' Hospital in the Twelfth ward. The affair is involved in mystery, considering the fact that Mr. Stacks received his death wound in the few moment after he had parted from officers Gibbons and Carvill, and that the latter observed two men running away from the wounded man and made no attempt to stop them. The same two men were observed about five minutes previous to this seated on a barrel, corner of Third avenue and Smithfield street, by a well know citizen. It scarcely admits of a doubt, therefore, that these two men were the murderers.

The deceased has been unconscious ever since he received the wound which was necessarily fatal, the skull being fractured, and a concussion of the brain resulting.

Every thing possible was done for the dead officer, and he was removed to his boarding house, and later was taken to the Soldier's Hospital, in the Twelfth ward, where he received the constant attention of four physicians. During the day he vomited blood, which would indicate that in addition to the wound on his head, he had also received internal injuries. The consciousness of the deceased was tested yesterday by propounding several questions to him, but no responses could be obtained.

His sufferings were intense and most of the time it required the combined strength of several men to hold him on the bed.

The remains were brought to the late boarding house of the dead man No. 164 Third avenue, and the funeral will take place there at two o'clock this afternoon. Deceased will be buried with police honors and with the observances of the Catholic Church, of which he was a member.

Deceased was a man of about thirty years, and unmarried, and so far as known he has no relatives residing in this vicinity except a cousin. His father was a retired army officer, and the deceased himself was formerly a United States soldier, on duty at the Arsenal in Lawrenceville.

A jury was empannelled by the Cornor at the Soldier's Home, Twelfth ward, but no testimony was taken, and the inquest adjourned over till this afternoon at five o'clock.

Last evening there was held a special meeting of the Police Committee, called by the Mayor for the purpose of having action taken in relation to the murder of officer John Stack.

The meeting having been organized, the Mayor announced the object of the meeting and paid a fitting tribute to the worth and excellence of the deceased officer.

The Committee were informed that the police and others had subscribed about one hundred dollars toward defraying the funeral expenses of the deceased.

Mr. Watson opposed any such subscription for the purpose named. He thought it was the duty of the citizens at large to pay the funeral expenses where one of the city officers meets death in such a manner, and moved that the Mayor be authorized to make all necessary preparations for the burial of the officer, the expenses incurred to be paid out of the city funds. Adopted.

All subscriptions made for the purpose were then ordered to be returned to the subscribers.

A vote of thanks was returned to the Mayor for his attention and energy displayed in caring for deceased.

Mr. Watson moved that a reward of $1,000 be offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the deceased officer. Adopted.

A motion was then passed unanimously by the committee, pledging the members to support and assist the Mayor in every possible manner in his endeavors to preserve law and order, and to protect his policemen.

Mr. Neeson moved that the Police Committee attend the funeral of officer Stacks in a body. Adopted.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who prepared a series of resolutions, complimentary to the worth and efficiency both as an official and a citizen, of the deceased. Adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

THE OLD DODGE.

Pittsburgh Iron Merchants Fleeced.

A short time since a man calling himself Burns rented a storeroom on Shelby street, Memphis, and swung to the breeze a sign on which was inscribed, "Sylvester M. Webb & Co., Commission Merchants." Several telegrams were received by banks in Memphis inquiring the standing of this firm. The banks, thinking it was S. Webb & Co., an old firm in that city, replied that S. M. Webb & Co. were perfectly reliable, since when a large amount of goods from Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling, arrived for the new firm, and, has since transpired, were sold for what they would bring, and Burns decamped. Several parties are now trying to recover goods, principally nails and hardware generally. Burns is described as being of dark complexion, five feet four inches in height, of heavy build, black hair and moustache. The amount involved will amount to many thousands.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Meeting of the New Board Yesterday.

The Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society held a meeting yesterday. A copy of the new charter of the association was presented by Mr. Patrick and accepted by a resolution of the Board.

The preamble designates as corporators Messrs. James Kelley, Moses Chess, John Young, Jr., John E. Parke, W. W. Patrick, John F. Jennings, John McKelvy, George M. Reed, Wm. H. Gray, Wm. A. Harriott, F. M. Gordon, Albert Bennett, James Rees, James Little, James Verner, John Matthews, Jacob Boobyer, Frank Ardary, John Campbell, Albert Miller, Wm. A. Reed, J. S. Bonnett, John W. Duncan, Alex. Speer, R. R. Philips, Wm. A. Herron, Archibald McMurrey, Charles H. Armstrong and Robert Dickson.

A meeting of the incorporators has been apointed for May 8th, at No. 10 Sixth avenue, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements already made.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending April 21th, 1872.

Causes of death,—Delerium Tremens, 1; Intemperence, 1; accident 1; albuminuria, 1; appoplexy, cerebral, 1; atrophy, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; consumption, 5; congestion of brain, 2; congestion of lungs, 2; disease of the brain, 1; disease of the heart 1; disease of the liver, 1; disease of the lungs, 1; disease of the stomach, 1; dropsy, general, 1; erysipelis, 1; scarlet fever, 1; fishbone in windpipe, 1; inflamation of bowels, 1; inflamation of brain and meningitis, 5; inflamation of lungs, 4; inflamation of stomach, 2; inanition, 2; natural causes, 1; premature birth, 1; small pox, 2; suicide, 1; unknown; 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 6.

Males, 30; females, 21; white, 49; colored, 2; total, 51.

A FEW days since the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas, asking for the appointment of viewers to assess the damages sustained by parties owning property which the company desired to take for railway purposes. The company propose to straighten their road near the outer station, and to accomplish this will be compelled to pass through private property. Yesterday morning the Court appointed R. H. King, Robert Dalzell, Simon Drum, John C. Parke, Henry Walker, David McCandless and Wm. Harbaugh as the viewers.

Lane Bros.—Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Trade, since the opening of the season, has experienced a revival as gratifying as it is general. It has extended to every branch of business, and none have reaped greater advantages from it than the hardware and cutlery business.

Elsewhere will be read the card of Messrs. Lane Bros., to which the attention of our rural friends as well as our city readers is invited. This house has increased its facilities for supplying both the wholesale as well as the retail demand for hardware, cutlery and other goods in this line, and in anticipation of the general revival in trade have, instead of taking advantage of the extra demand, concluded to offer inducements in the shape of moderate prices, which cannot fail to be appreciated by discriminating purchasers. They have earned an extended reputation for fair dealing and for keeping only standard goods. Their present assortment is standard, varied and complete, and purchasers, who send in their orders, can depend on getting only goods of improved quality, guaranteed to be all that is represented. Their establishment, corner of Liberty and Sixth streets, is regarded as a representative house, and this character it is the determination of the proprietors to sustain. ap. 24-D&w.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	132
United States 6s, 1881	118 Bid
United States 6s (Coupons	117¾ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅞@115
United States 5-20s, 1864	114⅝ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1865	1 13⅝ Bid
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	113⅝ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1867	114⅝@114¾
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	114⅝ Bid
United States 10-40s	109¾ Bid
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	110 @110¼
Currency Sixes	118½@116¾
New 5 Per Cents	111⅝ Bid

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 25, 1872.

REMARKS—We can report a steady trade demand for the leading articles, this, however, has been the situation for some days, and will no doubt continue for some time to come; at least that is the impression among dealers who ought to be well informed. The receipts of produce were to a fair extent, the supply generally keeping pace with the wants of the trade. Ashes—the decline in soda ash we have before noted has been maintained; the receipts are steadily increasing. Grain—the market, taken as a whole, was a firm one, with a good local demand, whilst for certain descriptions the market is fairly active. Wheat continues to be the leading article, all good lots that were offered being readily disposed of at fair prices. Butter—the demand for choice roll was fully up with the supply, and previous prices have been maintained. Eggs—under more liberal receipts the market was weak, with a further decline in prices. Apples—we can report a fair trade demand for choice lots at current rates; damaged and inferior lots are plentiful and dull, their being no fixed price; the supply generally keeps pace with the demand.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	398
Wheat, sks	368
Butter, pks	52
Apples, bbls	122
Corn, sks	755
Oats, sks	1,585
Cheese, boxes	27
Bacon, tcs	22

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The leading houses report a good business doing in most descriptions. Below will be found the current rates:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 24a24½c; prime, 23a23½c; good, 22½c; fair, 22c; Java, 28c roasted, pure, 27c; lower grades, 25a26c.

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11all½c; prime, 10½c; good, 10c; fair, 9½c. Choice Porto Rico, 10½c; prime, 10¼c. Demerara—choice, 11¾c; good, 11¼c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard Hards, 13c; do A, 12c; do, B, 12¾c; do, Ex. C, 11¾c; circle C., 11½c; do C yellow, 11½c. These quotations are for straight brands; "marked up" sugars ¼c less.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice, 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c; fair, 60c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips, 65c; white honey, 65c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60a62c; other grades, from 40 to 50c.

RICE—Carolina—Choice, 9¾c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c. Rangoon, 8a8¼c. Patna, 8¼a8c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper 24c; do Pimento 16c; Cassia 50c; Cloves 22c; Nutmegs $1 30.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The continued low price of smoked meats makes a good demand for local purposes. We can report the following as the current rates: Sugar cured hams, 11½c; canvassed do 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain, 6c; ribbed sides, 7¼c; short rib, 8c; clear do, 8½c per lb, breakfast bacon, 10½a11c; dried beef, 17c; ham sausage, 10c per lb; mess pork, $14 50. Lard, tierces, 9½c, kegs, 10¼c; buckets, 11c per lb.

HAY—Under more liberal receipts the market was a shade easier. We can report sales of baled at $30a35 per ton.

POTATOES—Firm; peach blows 80a90c; mixed 70a75c per bushel.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices have been uniform for some days. Soda ash, common, 5c; refined 7c; nitrate soda, 5c; pots, 10c; pearl, 11c per lb.

APPLES—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; the receipts were fair; we are noted sales at the following rates: Common to fair $3 00a4 00; good to prime $4 50a5 00 per bbl. There are a great many damaged ones in the market for which no prices can be ascertained.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales range as follows: Common to fair 65a7ac per gallon; prime to choice 75a80c.

BUTTER—Notwithstanding the receipts have been liberal there was a good demand for choice roll at prices that have ruled for some days, viz: 27a30c; sales of common to fair at 20a24c; common lots, 10a12c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The market was quiet with unchanged prices; sales at 5½a7¼a 8½c per lb.

BEANS—The firmness noted for some time has been maintained with sales at $2 50a3 00 per bushel.

CHEESE—The stock in front hands is a small one although the receipts are on the increase; the present rates are new Dairy, 15a17c as per quality; old Goshen prime, 19a19c per pound; the latter is nearly exhausted.

CANNED GOODS—In fair supply; we are noted regular sales peaches, three pound cans, $6 00a7 00 per case as per quality. Tomatoes, $4 50a5 00. Corn ranges from $5 00a6 50 per case.

CRANBERRIES—Market in moderate supply; the rates are unchanged with sales of common to fair $12 00a14 00; choice cultivated, $16 00a18 00 per barrel.

CARBON OIL—The market continues to drag along slowly presenting nothing new or important; standard brands sold in round lots at 18½a19c; in a small way, 2 to 3c more.

CONCENTRATED LYE — Regular sales reported at $5 25 per case.

COUNTRY BACON—Market well stocked; we note sales in a regular way; hams 8a9c; clear sides 6a7c; shoulders 5a 5½c per pound.

COUNTRY LARD—Sold at 8a8½c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was reported dull without any alteration in figures. Peaches, halves, 9a15c; mixed 7a8c; quarters 6a6½c; peeled 18a20c, apples—fair to prime 8a9c; choice 9½c; blackberries 15a16c; pitted cherries 37a30c; unpitted 6a8c per pound.

EGGS—We can report liberal receipts with a fair jobbing demand; prices range at 15a16c.

FLOUR—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; the leading houses report a good business doing at the following: Spring wheat good to choice, $7 75a8 00; good to choice red wheat, $8 25a8 50 per bbl.; country brands sold at various prices. Rye flour, $5 50 per barrel.

GRAIN—Taken as a whole the market was a firm one with a fair demand, wheat more particularly, with sales of red winter wheat at $1 73at 75; white, 1 75a1 78, as per quality. The mills are useing spring wheat; more feeling. Oats: market quiet without any change in prices. Sales of good to prime white at 48a50c per bushel; demand and stocks are fair. Corn: shelled is held at 58a60c in elevator, prices being govered by the quality; ear corn dull and unchanged. Rye: not much doing, being held firm at $1. Barley: spring 70a75; fall 80a85c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 25, 1872.

REMARKS.—The refined market was firmer for early deliveries, and holders were asking an advance on the previous day's figures; buyers, however, were still holding off and were not disposed to take hold. No sales reported.

CRUDE.

The asking rates are:

Spot	9a9¼
S. O. July	9a9¼
B. O. first 6 months	10½c
April	9a9¼
B. O. all year	12c
Parker's, per bbl	$3 00

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Holders generally were asking an advance. We quote:

Spot	21¾c
April	21¾c
May	22¼c
June	22¼c

The above were for Eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Closing 23—There is considerable animation in the market, induced by easier ocean freights, and fully 18,000 bbls refined were taken by shippers for early delivery at 22c. Crude in bulk is held at 12¾c; in shipping order at 16¼a16½c, with a cargo of the after rumored sold; cases are quoted at 27¾a28¼c. Naptha is quoted firm at 10¾a11c for Philadelphia delivery. The market is a little more active at firmer prices. Sales embrace 5,000 bbls refined for April at 21¾c. and 1,000 bbls do, last half May, at 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Market steady:

Standard White	21¾a22c
Crude	11½c
Cases	27½c
May	22c
June	22¼c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, April 20, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrival of cattle is light both of through and drove stock intended for sale here. There is nothing of any consequence doing in the way of trade, most of the buyers having gone east, and the few loads of cattle that came in last evening will be sent to Allegheny for retail. The market this week has been considerably better than last week. The arrivals were hardly fair, and with good reports from the east, sellers advanced prices. The market during the first of the week was active and sales were made readily, but as is always the case when buyers have pretty nearly all they want they do not purchase so quickly, and from this cause trade ruled a little slower toward the close. On the whole the market was satisfactory to sellers. Some of the buyers claimed that sellers were asking and getting ¾c more for cattle than last week; on the other hand sellers said while the trade was more active and feeling better, yet prices were not more than ¾c higher. We think that the advance was probably between the two, and may fairly be given at ½c. The following are the current rates for the different grades:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 60 to 7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00 to 6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 25 to 5 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00 to 4 50; Texas steers, 800 to 1,200, $3 50 to 5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $4 00 to 5 00.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was rather heavy, and in quality fair. The demand seems to be higher, at least the supply is greater and the market drags slowly. Prime Philadelphia are selling from $4 80 to $4 90, and a few asserted might bring 5c, although that cannot be fairly quoted on a ruling figure. The demand East is higher and buyers are not taking hold freely. Following are the rates current:

Extra, Philadelphia, $4 90 to ——good, Philadelphia, $4 75 to 4 85; good, New York, 180 to 200, $4 40 to 4 50; rough, New York, $4 00 to 4 20; still hogs, $4 00 to 4 20.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep continue light. The demand continues good, and the arrivals are bought about as fast as they come in. The market is very much excited, and the price has advanced a full ½c from the opening of the market on Monday until the present time. Farmers who have held until the present time will hold for the clip of wool, unless the hope of bigger prices induces them to sell. The weather is rather cool and unfavorable for shearing, or we would soon have plenty of clipped on sales, and with them offering the market would drop about as suddenly as it went up. We do not think that the present high figures can last long. Following are the rates current to-day for the different grades and kinds: Extra, 100 to 110 pounds, $9 50a9 75; good to prime Indiana, 90 to 100 pounds, $8 50a9; good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds, close wooled, $8 50 a9; decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds, close wooled, $7 50a7 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds, $7 25a7 50; clipped sheep, $5a 7 00.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle this week to date have been light and in quality not so good as the offerings generally are. The run of through stock is also light and although buyers claim that cattle last week lost money, and are disposed to be cautious, still with light runs both here and East, the sellers are firm and are getting about last weeks prices which are as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500	$7 00a7 25
Prime, 1,300	6 50a6 75
Fair, 1,200	6 25a6 35
Medium, 1,100	5 50a5 75
Common	5 50a6 25
Cows	4 00a5 00
Bulls	4 00a5 00
Stags	4 00a5 00
Stock steers	4 75a5 00
Texas steers	4 25a5 50

HOGS.

The run of hogs to-day is light and quality common. The market is dull with a light demand ruling. Prices are unchanged since yesterday. The following are the rates at which the different grades are selling:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 00
Prime Philadelphia	4 75a4 90
Yorkers	4 50a4 55

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep this week have been pretty light up till to day but now are coming more plenty. The price is good but as clipped are commencing to arrive buyers are already talking down. Some dealers anticipate a decline before the week is out, and all agree that they cannot remain so high as they are long.

Following are the rates at which the different grades and kinds are selling: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs sheep sell from $9 50a9 75; good to prime, 80 to 90 lbs, $8 50a9 00; decent to fair, 80 to 85 lbs $7 50a8 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Gold active and higher; closing at 12a12⅛. Loans 6 per cent. for carrying to 1-64 for use. Clearings $43,000,000. Treasury disbursements $1,050,000.

Governments strong and ¼a⅝ higher with small offerings. The Treasury bought $263,850 at 111-61 to 111-74.

Stocks strong all day, especially Erie, Pacific Mail, Ohios and Harlem; Erie rose 3⅝ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1⅜; Harlem 2½, and Ohios ⅝ per cent. The rest of the list ¼a⅜ per cent better. The whole market closed strong. The Committee on securities of stock exchange refuse to place Atlantic and Great Western on the list.

Money works easier; opened at 7 per cent. Large amounts were loaned at 4 per cent, which was the closing rate.

State bonds dull and firm.

DRY GOODS.

Trade rather inactive, leading dry goods jobbers doing fair business at steady and firm prices; but with commission men and cloth jobbing houses trade continues dull for the season. All woolens are held firmly, and market buoyant with prices well up on most descriptions. Staple cotton steady and firm both for plain and colored; printed dress goods, all textures have met with ready enough sale at prices which afford fair margins; buyers are operating cautiously and the whole trade is in a healthy condition.

PRODUCE.

Cotton dull, middling upland 25½c. Flour firm, superfine western and State $6 55a6 57; common to good $6 90a7 25, good to choice $7 30a8 10. White wheat, western and State $8 15a8 25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92c. Wheat steady, Amber Michigan $1 86a1 88, Pennsylvania $1 60a1 92. Rye scarce Western 91c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn higher, Western medium 75a75½c; yellow 76c; ordinary 73c. Oats active, western 52½a53½c; Ohio 53a54½c. Eggs easier, western 16½c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Leather steady at 28a30; Oronoco 27½a28c. Wool unchanged. Sugar firm, fair to good refinery 8¾a8¾c; Cuba 8½a9½c, Molasses steady. Rice firm at 8¾a9¾c. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 22c. Turpentine heavy 65¼a66c. Pork prime mess $12 60; prime $11 00. Beef unchanged. Lard and butter unchanged. Cheese steady at 11a17¾.

METALS.

Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot lake easier at 42a43c for delivery. American firm at 35½c; English 35a35½c. Pig iron quiet. Scotch 49a54c; American 49a51c; bar firm at $99a100; Russian sheet very firm at 18½c gold.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—Tobacco unchanged at full figures; sales, 285 hhds. Bagging quiet and steady; heavy hemp, 17c; flax, 17½c. Cotton quiet; middling, 22½c. Flour firm; extra family, $7 25a 7 50. Wheat quiet and supply light, choice, $1 75a1 85c. Corn in good demand; sales of 3,000 bushels of white delivered at 59c. Oats steady at 48c. Rye, 90a92c all sacked. Provisions in fair speculative demand. Mess pork, seller June on private terms, $12 25a12 50; cash, $13 75 in fair order demadd. Bacon, shoulders sides clear rib and clear, 5½, 7a7½c. Hams, sugar cured, 11a12c packed. Lard in tierces, 8¾a9c; kegs, 9¼a10c; jobbing at ½c higher.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Flour; extra spring quiet and firm. Wheat No 2 spring opened active and closed quiet and firm at $1 30¾. Corn, No 2 mixed firmer and strong at 42½c. Oats, No 2 neglected at 34c. Rye, No 2 firmer at 74a75c. Barley firm and neglected at 57a58c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $12 13a12 15 cash; $12 15 a12 17½ for May. Lard firm at $8 60. Meats steady and unchanged; shoulders 4¾a4¼c; sides, clear rib 6¼a6¼c; clear 6¼c; hams in pickle 7¼a9¼c. Highwines active and firm at 83¼c bid. Hogs steady at $4 00a8 65.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Cotton dull; middling 22¾a23c. Flour firm; family $7 85a8 00 Wheat firm; red $1 71a1 74. Corn firm at 49a50c. Rye firm at 91c. Oats steady at 42a45c. Eggs steady at 14c. Mess pork firm $12 76a13 00 regular; no city packed to be had below $15 00. Lard firm; summer steam 8¼c; winter 8½c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats, shoulders, 4¼c; sides 5¾a6¼a6¾c. Hogs dull at $3 80a4. Whisky firm at 84c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 47; Indiana and Ohio $8 50a9 25. Wheat firm; State and Western red $1 88a1 90. Rye higher; State $1 00. Corn less active; mixed Western 67½a69c. Oats unchanged. Barley, no demand. Whisky 88¼c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged; amber Michigan $1 70¾a1 70¾. Corn firm; high mixed 50½c; low mixed 50¼c. Oats a shade better; No 1 44c; No 2 39¾c; Michigan 41c. Mess pork $12 50. Lard 8c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 24.—Wheat dull; No 1 red winter $1 72; No 2 $1 60a1 61. Corn 55c. Oats dull at 43c. Petroleum: refined quiet and steady at 19¼a20c in car lots; 20¾a21¼ in trade lots.

Beauty's Best Auxiliary.

Ask the belle of the season what appointment of her toilet table holds the highest place in her esteem, and she will reply without a moment's reflection, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. Nothing she is thoroughly aware, contributes so powerfully to enhance her charms and render her irresistible as that most delightful and healthy auxiliary of Beauty. By using it ladies are enabled, long after they have passed the meridian of life, to preserve the youthful bloom and purity of their complexions, and where nature has denied that superlative attraction, the Balm fully compensates for her deficiencies.

MARRIED.

RIDALL—LOVE—On April 17th, by the Rev. E. K. Squier, JOHN E. RIDALL and Miss MOLLIE B. LOVE, daughter of C. H. Love, Esq., all of Pittsburgh.

WISTER—BLACK—On Wednesday evening, April 17th, by the Rev. F. A. Noble, Mr. ROBMAN WISTER, and Miss BETTY IRWIN BLACK, daughter of the late Col. Samuel W. Black.

RICKETTS—DOUGLASS—On Thursday, April 18th, at St. Michael's Seminary, by the Rev. P. Ward, Mr. J. J. RICKETTS and Miss OLIVIA S. DOUGLASS, all of Pittsburgh. No cards.

RANDALL—GASTON—Wednesday evening, April 17, at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mr. D. W. Hanna, Second avenue, by the Rev. H. C. Pringle, of Norristown, Ohio, Mr. JOHN H. RANDALL, of Boston, Mass., to Miss MARY GASTON, of Zanesville, Ohio.

DIED.

TAYLOR—On Sabbath, April 21, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m., MAY, daughter of W. H. and Mary Taylor, aged 15 years.

MCKIM—On Thursday, April 18th, at 10½ o'clock, p. m., at his residence on Thirty-eighth street, near Butler, WM. MCKIM, Esq., in his 49th year, of erysipelas.

BEATTY—On Thursday evening, April 18, at 7:30 o'clock, Dr. C. BEATTY, aged 80 years.

MCCARTNEY—On Friday morning, April 19th, at half-past five o'clock, Wm. G. MCCARTNEY, in the fifty-second year of his age.

STEWART—At Verona Borough, Pa., Friday morning, —pril 20, 1872, at 4 o'clock, JAMES O. STEWART, aged forty-one years, eleven months and ten days.

DORIS—At a quarter past 1 o'clock, Wednesday morning, April 24, L. CY., youngest daughter of John and Celia Doris, aged 2 year and 8 months.

CARTWRIGHT—On Tuesday morning, April 23, 1872, at half-past 6 o'clock, at his residence in East Liberty, Alderman JOHN CARTWRIGHT, aged 80 years.

LOOMIS—On Tuesday, April 23, 1872, at Washington, D. C., Capt. ORLANDO H. LOOMIS, son of Hon. A. W. Loomis.

His remains will be brought here for interment.

Atmospheric Diseases.

The air, without which no creature could live, is the source of diseases of which millions die. At this season, especially, the atmosphere is full of the germs of many kinds of sickness. Every globule of the mist and fog which cloud the earth and sky in spring holds in solution its portion of miasmatic poison.

The evil effects of this aerial virus can only be certainly averted by increasing the vital activity of the system and securing the full and free exercise of all its natural functions, and hence it is, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great nerve strengthener, regulator and antidote to malaria, is imperatively required in the spring months.

At this time, too, that Dyspepsia assumes its most distressing types and that persons of bilious habit usually suffer most. There is an influence in the air which depresses the spirits as well as the physical energies, and in order to restore their elasticity tonic treatment is absolutely necessary.

All the world knows that the wonderful efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters in cases of indigestion, biliousness, nervous prostration and malarious fever is due to the potency of its tonic, alterative and aperient materials and the absolutely pure stimulant with which they are incorporated.

It is because the public have been taught by twenty years' experience that the article can be Publicitly trusted—inasmuch as it performs uniformly and certainly all that it is advertised to do—that they prefer this sovereign tonic to any other. Hence its immense and ever-increasing sales, and hence, too, alas! the many counterfeits and imitations, against which there is no safe-guard except the close scrutiny of the purchaser.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

Queer Questions.

One of the queerest notions that enters the heads of people now-a-days, is that consumption cannot be cured. Of course, if people will allow disease to take its own course, without doing anything to arrest it, then it will not be cured. But if proper means are made use of at the start then there is a cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured thousands of cases, which, if left alone, would, in all likelihood, have ended fatally. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has also cured many far advanced cases of consumption, and that too, by a principal as plain, as that by which water puts out fire.

The Doctor's LUNG SOUND, by which he explores and investigates the state of the lungs, makes their condition as plain, as if the chest were made of glass and you could see their workings. Dr. Keyser with his Lung Cure, has gained high credit in the cure of all diseases of the throat and lungs and pulmonary organs. Office and Medicine Store 107 Liberty street. Every day except Saturday and Tuesday. A treatise on chronic lung diseases sent free wherever it is ordered.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or six bottles for $7 50.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

ap22-1tawdly&wly

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO. PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 31st Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county approved the 1st day of May, 1868, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1868, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1872,

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1872.

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST with a

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT

For Prompt Payment to all Persons Paying the Whole Amount of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,

Treasurer of Allegheny County.

ap24-d&W

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS

Near the Soldier's Monument,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon,

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

C. COLEMAN & SON

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